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ART. 1. *Harold the Dauntless, a Poem in six Cantos. by the Author of the Bridal of Triermain.* New-York, James Eastburn & Co. 12mo. pp. 144.

IN days of yore, it used to be expected, that whoever undertook to write for the amusement or edification of the public, should produce either 'rhyme or reason,' but modern genius disdains such pedantic restraints, and modern liberality easily dispenses with the observance of so fastidious a requisition. The very essence of sublimity, indeed, in its most fashionable acceptation, consists in being absolutely incomprehensible; and the most admired amble of a 'crop' Pegasus, is 'like the forc'd gait of a shuffling nag.' Atheism is made the succedanium of sentiment, truculence has usurped the honours of chivalry, and 'Arcady' is deserted for Botany-Bay. All this we would endeavour to endure with resignation, in the confident belief, that the erratic meteors, whose sudden glare has dazzled our sight and bewildered our understandings, will soon recede beyond the sphere of our vision, and that the elements of the moral and intellectual world will, ultimately, regain their equilibrium, when these disturbing causes shall have ceased to exert their malignant influence;—but to be told, as we lately have been, from a quarter of high pretension, that 'Pope, Swift, and Addison,' were mere poetasters to the master-spirits of our time,—to see the deluge of balderdash that threatens the submersion of all the ancient land-

marks of literature, hailed as the overflowing of Helicon,—is more than we can patiently bear. It is evidence of a deeper corrosion of taste than we had supposed to exist.

To be overcome, by surprise, by such 'bandits' as Scott and Byron, is an impeachment of no man's firmness,—but to surrender one's judgment, at the summons of every foot-pad of Parnassus, is sheer dastardy. We shall be bold enough, at any rate, to take the field, occasionally, in the cause of common sense.

The poem before us, we are told, is from the pen of the author of the 'Bridal of Triermain.' That was an avowed imitation,—this is an apparent one. As far as likeness is a merit, the work is entitled to praise; not that it is an exact similitude of Scott, or Byron, or Southey, or Coleridge, but that it bears strong features of family resemblance to the whole fraternity. The fault, therefore, if the picture fail to give pleasure, is less in the copy than in the original. It is in this light that we shall regard it. We shall attempt, then, to ascertain what the original really is,—for we are led to suspect from the strong coincidences in the prominent traits of the heroes of Scott and Byron, etc. that they are only copyists, and that they have drawn from the same model;—and we are inclined to think, after having investiga-

ted the subject, that the reader will agree with us in assigning to GODWIN, the honour, if honour it be, of having *invented* the character from which, 'William of Deloraine,' 'Marmion,' 'Bértram,' 'The Giaour,' 'The Corsair,' 'Childe Harold,' and, derivatively, 'Harold the Dauntless,' were all taken. In Godwin's famous novel of St. Leon, we meet with a sketch of the character of Bethlem Gabor, delineated with a strength of outline, and a vividness of colouring, to the effect of which poetry cannot add, and which imitation can never attain. We shall not apologize for extracting so eloquent a description as the following,—

Bethlem Gabor was the lineal representative of one of the most illustrious houses in Hungary. His vocation, like that of the majority of the Hungarian nobility, had been arms; but, in the midst of a fraternity, all of whom were warlike, he stood conspicuous and alone. His courage, though cool and deliberate, almost mounted to a degree of desperate rashness; and the fertility of his invention and the variety of his stratagems did not fall short of his courage. The celebrity of his measures was equally distinguished; distance was no bar to him; and he had no sooner conceived a project, however arduous, than it was executed. He had formed under his own eye a band of men like himself, impetuous, yet deliberate, swift in execution, silent in march, invincible to hardship, contempters of fatigue, and difficulties, of hunger and thirst. When introduced to me, he was upwards of fifty years of age. He was more than six feet in stature; and yet he was built as if it had been a colossus, destined to sustain the weight of the starry heavens. His voice was like thunder; and he never uttered a word, but it seemed to shake his manly chest. His head and chin were clothed with a thick and shaggy hair, in colour a dead black. He had suffered considerable mutilation in the services through which he had passed; of one of his hands three fingers were gone; the sight of his right eye was extinguished, and the cheek half shot away, while the same explosion had burned his complexion into a colour that was universally dun or black. His nose was scarred, and his lips were thick and large. Bethlem Gabor, though universally respected for the honour and magnanimity of a soldier, was not less remarkable for habits of reserve and taciturnity. But these habits misfortune had caused to become more deeply engrafted in his nature. During one of his military ex-

cursions, a party of marauders had, in his absence, surprised his castle, burned it to the ground, and savagely murdered his wife and children, and every living creature within the walls. The same stroke that rendered him childless, made him also a beggar. He had been regarded for his proceedings as an adherent of the Turkish standard, but he had always tenaciously maintained the most complete independence. The adversity that had now fallen upon him was too great. He would not become a pensioner of the Sultan; despair had taken fast possession of his heart. He disbanded the body of men he had formed, and wandered a solitary outcast upon the face of his country. For some time he seemed to have a savage complacency, in conceiving that the evil he had suffered was past all remedy, and in spurning at those palliations and disguises with which vulgar souls are accustomed to assuage their woe. Yet the energy of his nature would not suffer him to rest: he wandered an outcast; but every day engendered some new thought or passion: and it appeared probable that he would not yet quit the stage of existence till he had left behind him the remembrances of a terrible and desolating revenge.

It may seem strange that such a man as I have described should be the individual I selected out of the whole Hungarian nation to make my friend. It may seem that his qualities were better adapted to repel than attract. My choice would not appear strange, if the reader could have conversed with him, as I did. He was hideous to the sight; and he never addressed himself to speak, that I did not feel my very heart shudder within me. Seldom did he allow himself to open his thoughts; but, when he did, Great God! what supernatural eloquence seemed to inspire and enshroud him! Not that upon such occasions he was copious and Ciceronian, but that every muscle and every limb seemed to live, and to quiver with the thoughts he expressed. The hearer could not refuse to venerate, as well as fear him. I never pitied him; Bethlem Gabor's was a soul that soared to a sightless distance above the sphere of pity; I can scarcely say I sympathized with him; but, when I listened to his complaints, rather let me say his invectives, I was astonished, overwhelmed and motionless. The secret of the effects he thus produced, lay in his own way of feeling the incidents he described. Look at him, when he sat alone, wrapped in meditation, you would say, That man is of iron; though adversity pour her fiercest darts upon him, he is invulnerable; he is of too colossal a structure to be accessible to human feelings and human affections. Listen to his narrative, or rather to the bursts of passion, which with him supplied the place and performed the functions of narrative, you would soon confess

your mistake. While he spoke, he ceased to be a man, and became something more amazing. When he alluded to what he had endured, you did not compassionate him, for you felt that he was a creature of another nature; but you confessed, that never man seemed to have suffered so much, or to savour with such bitterness the cup of wo. He did not love his wife or his children as any other man would do; he probably never dandled or fondled them; his love was speechless; and disdaining the common modes of exhibition, it might sometimes be mistaken for indifference. But it brooded over and clung round his heart; and, when it was disturbed, when the strong ties of domestic charity were by the merciless hand of war snapped asunder, you then saw its voluminous folds spread and convulsed before you, gigantic and immeasurable. He cursed their murderers, he cursed mankind, he rose up in fierce defiance of eternal providence; and your blood curdled within you as he spoke. Such was Bethlem Gabor: I could not help admiring him; his greatness excited my wonder and my reverence; and, while his manners awed and overwhelmed me, I felt an inexplicable attachment to his person still increasing in my bosom.

On his part, my kindness and partiality appeared scarcely less pleasing to Bethlem Gabor, than his character and discourse were fascinating to me. He had found himself without a confidant or a friend. His wife and his children in a certain degree understood him; and, though he had an atmosphere of repulsion beyond which no mortal ever penetrated, they came to the edge of that, and rested there; they trembled involuntarily at his aspect, but at the same time they adored and they loved him. The rest of the world viewed him from a more fearful distance; respected him, but dared not, even in fancy, be familiar with him. When, therefore, he lost his family, he lost his all. He roamed the earth in solitude, and all men made room for him as he passed. I was the first who, since the fatal event that had made him childless and a beggar, had courted his society, and invited his communications. I had dared to take the lion by the paw, and seat myself next him in his den. There was a similarity in our fortunes that secretly endeared him to me. We had each by the malice of a hostile destiny, though in a very different manner, been deprived of our families; we were each of us alone. Fated each to be hereafter for ever alone; we blended ourselves the one with the other as perfectly as we could. Often over our gloomy bowl we mingled groans, and sweetened our draught as we drank it with maledictions. In the school of Bethlem Gabor I became acquainted with the delights of melancholy,

of a melancholy, not that contracted, but that swelled the soul, of a melancholy that looked down upon the world with indignation, and that relieved its secret load with curses and execrations. We frequently continued whole nights in the participation of these bitter joys; and were surprised, still at our serious board, by the light of the morrow's sun.

If ever on the face of the earth there lived a misanthrope, Bethlem Gabor was the man. Never for a moment did he forget or forgive the sanguinary catastrophe of his family, and for his own misfortunes he seemed to have vowed vengeance against the whole human race. He almost hated the very face of man; and, when expressions of cheerfulness, peace and contentment discovered themselves in his presence, I could see, by the hideous working of his features, that his spirit experienced intolerable agonies. To him such expressions were tones horribly discordant; all was uproar and havoc within his own bosom, and the gaiety of other men inspired him with sentiments of invincible antipathy. He never saw a festive board without an inclination to overturn it; or a father encircled with a smiling family, without feeling his soul thrill with suggestions of murder. Something, I know not what, withheld his hand: it might be some remaining atom of humanity: it might be—for his whole character was contemplative and close—it might be that he regarded that as a pitiful and impotent revenge, which should cause him the next hour to be locked up as a madman, or put to death as a criminal. Horrible as was his personal aspect, and wild and savage as was his mind, yet, as I have already said, I felt myself attached to him. I knew that all the social propensities that animated him, were the offspring of love, were the sentiments of a lioness bereaved of her young; and I found an undescribable and exhaustless pleasure in examining the sublime desolation of a mighty soul.

Such is the portrait crayoned by the dark pencil of Godwin, some feature of which frowns under the beaver of every ruffian hero in every ballad epic of the day. The scene, the costume, and the condition may be changed,—the form is one, and the impression is the same. ‘Harold the Dauntless,’ is altogether a less interesting and less amiable bravo than Bethlem Gabor. He is inhuman in his hate, implacable in his revenge, and, equally, a brute in physical force and intellectual imbecillity. But we will give the reader

an opportunity to judge for himself, both of the hero and the poem. The first Canto commences thus,—

I.

List to the valorous deeds that were done
By Harold the Dauntless, Count Witikind's son !
Count Witikind came of a regal strain,
And rov'd with his Norsemen the land and the main.

Wo to the realms which he coasted ! for there
Was shedding of blood, and rending of hair,
Rape of maiden, and slaughter of priest,
Gathering of ravens and wolves to the feast :
When he hoisted his standard black,
Before him was battle, behind him wrack,
And he burn'd the churches, that heathen Dane,
To light his band to their barks again.

II.

On Erin's shores was his outrage known,
The winds of France had his banners blown ;
Little was there to plunder, yet still,
His pirates had foray'd on Scottish hill :
But upon merry England's coast
More frequent he sail'd, for he won the most.
So wide and so far his ravage they knew,
If a sail but gleam'd white 'gainst the welkin blue,

Trumpet and bugle to arms did call,
Burghers hasten'd to man the wall,
Peasants fled inland his fury to 'scape,
Beacons were lighted on headland and cape,
Bells were toll'd out, and aye as they rung,
Fearful and faintly the gray brothers sung,
" Bless us, St. Mary, from flood and from fire,
From famine and pest, and Count Witikind's ire !"

The Count, however, got weary,
at last, of this piratical life, and having
made a peace with the Saxon King, who
was glad enough to buy off such an
enemy, he

" ——— took upon him the peaceful style,
Of a vassal and liegeman of Britain's broad isle."

But Count Witikind soon began to
wax old, and as he grew old, he natu-
rally grew feeble, and—

As he grew feeble his wildness ceased,
He made himself peace with prelate and priest,
Made his peace, and, stooping his head,
Patiently listed the counsel they said :
Saint Cuthbert's bishop was holy and grave,
Wise and good was the counsel he gave.

V.

" Thou hast murder'd, robb'd, and spoil'd,
Time it is thy poor soul were assail'd ;
Priest did'st thou slay, and churches burn,
Time it is now to repentance to turn ;
Fiends hast thou worshipp'd, with fiendish rite,
Leave now the darkness, and wend into light :
O ! while life and space are given,
Turn thee yet, and think of Heaven !"

That stern old heathen his head he raised,
And on the good prelate he steadfastly gazed :
" Give me broad lands on the Wear and the Tyne,
My faith I will leave, and I'll cleave unto thine."

The bargain being struck, old Witikind submitted to the rites of baptism, and became the feudatory of the church.

VII.

Up then arose that grim convertite,
Homeward he hied him when ended the rite ;
The prelate in honour will with him ride,
And feast in his castle on Tyne's fair side.
Banners and banderols danced in the wind,
Monks rode before them, and spearmen behind ;
Onward they pass'd, till fairly did shine
Pennon and cross on the bosom of Tyne ;
And full in front did that fortress lower,
In darksome strength with its buttress and tower
At the castle-gate was young Harold there,
Count Witikind's only offspring and heir.

VIII.

Young Harold was fear'd for his hardihood,
His strength of frame, and his fury of mood ;
Rude he was, and wild to behold,
Wore neither collar nor bracelet of gold,
Cap of vair nor rich array,
Such as should grace that festal day :
His doublet of bull's hide was all unbraced,
Uncovered his head, and his sandal unlaced ;
His shaggy black locks on his brow hung low,
And his eyes glanced through them a swarthy glow ;
A Danish club in his hand he bore,
The spikes were clotted with recent gore ;
At his back a she-wolf, and her wolf-cubs twain,
In the dangerous chase that morning slain.
Rude was the greeting his father he made,
None to the Bishop—while thus he said :

IX.

" What priest-led hypocrite art thou,
With thy humbled look and thy monkish brow,
Like a shaveling who studies to cheat his vow ?
&c. &c.

Witikind returned this dutiful address in kind ; when—

XI.

Grimly smiled Harold, and coldly replied,
" We must honour our sires, if we fear when they chide ;
For me, I am yet what thy lessons have made,
I was rock'd in a buckler, and fed from a blade,
An infant, was taught to clap hands and to shout,
From the roofs of the tower when the flame had broke out ;
In the blood of slain foemen my finger to dip,
And tinge with its purple my cheek and my lip.—
'Tis thou know'st not truth, that has barter'd in
eld,
For a price, the brave faith that thine ancestors held.
When this wolf?"—and the carcass he flung on the plain—
" Shall awake and give food to her nurslings again,

The face of his father will Harold review,
Till then, aged Heathen, young Christian,
adieu !”

XII.

Priest, monk, and prelate stood aghast,
As through the pageant the heathen pass'd.
A cross-bearer out of his saddle he flung,
Laid his hand on the pommel and into it sprung,
&c. &c.

After this abrupt departure of Harold, the Count and the Bishop, with their retinue, sat down to the feast, and indulged in the ‘wine, and wassail,’

‘Till man after man the contention gave o’er,
Outstretch’d on the rushes that strew’d the hall floor.’

But there was *one* who had not partaken of the revel; this was ‘flaxen hair’d Gunnar,’ the page of Lord Harold, and his foster-mother’s child. This tender-hearted youth cannot bear to think of his amiable master’s being exposed to the ‘darkness and cold,’ ‘on the shelterless wold;’ he therefore, loyally, taking advantage of the general ebriety, robs one of the priests of his purse, another of his cloak, steals the Seneschal’s keys, and mounting ‘the Bishop’s palfrey gay,’ sets out in search of the ‘self-exiled Harold.’ After some hesitation, Harold agrees to accept him as a follower of his fortunes,—

Twere bootless to tell what climes they sought,
Ventures achieved, and battles fought;
How oft with few, how oft alone,
Fierce Harold’s arm the field had won.
Men swore his eye that flash’d so red,
When each other glance was quench’d with
dread,

Bore oft a light of deadly flame
That ne’er from mortal courage came.
Those limbs so strong, that mood so stern,
That loved the couch of heath and fern,
Afar from hamlet, tower, and town,
More than to rest on driven down;
That stubborn frame, that sullen mood,
Men deem’d must come of aught but good,
And they whisper’d, the great master fiend was
at one
With Harold the Dauntless, Count Witikind’s
son.

In the mean time, Count Witikind dies, and, his graceless son not appearing, the church resumes its lands. This closes the first Canto.

The next Canto introduces,
‘Fair Metelill, a woodland maid,’

singing a love song, from which it appears, that she had plighted her faith with Lord William,

The heir of ‘Wilton’s lofty tower.’
In the midst of her ditty, however,—

VII.

Sudden she stops—and starts to feel
A weighty hand, a glove of steel,
Upon her shrinking shoulder laid;
Fearful she turn’d, and saw, dismay’d,
A Knight in plate and mail array’d,
His crest and bearing worn and fray’d,
His surcoat soil’d and riven,
Form’d like that giant race of yore,
Whose long-continued crimes outwore
The sufferance of heaven.

Stern accents made his pleasure known,
Though then he used his gentlest tone:
“Maiden,” he said, “sing forth thy glee,
Start not—sing on—it pleases me.”

This, as the reader may well suppose, is no other than the gentle Harold; but he will not, probably, be better prepared than the trembling ‘Metelill’ was, for what follows; which is neither more nor less than a blunt intimation, that he is so well satisfied with her, that he intends to do her the honour of taking her to wife,—of which magnanimous determination he directs her to inform her parents. Poor Metelill, not exactly relishing the ‘high destiny’ allotted her, keeps this dreadful denunciation to herself. But Harold does not allow her much respite. In a few days he makes his appearance again, and bolts into the cottage to demand his bride. ‘Wulfstane,’ Metelill’s father, who is a poacher by profession, would at first fain make fight with him, but gathering more presence of mind, on a second survey of his enormous stature, thinks it wiser to turn him over to the management of ‘Jutta,’ his wife, who is a famous ‘witch.’ Jutta begins to mutter over all her incantations, but finding, at last, that what she had mistaken for a spectre, is, *bonâ fide*, flesh and blood, she abandons her witchcraft, and has recourse to her wit. She succeeds in prevailing on Harold to defer his purpose for that night, and the moment she gets rid of him, and finishes a conjugal skirmish with her

spouse, she starts off, whether on foot or on a broomstick is not stated, and setting every priest she passes, in her hasty journey, to muttering and crossing himself, and every cur to barking, and the foxes to yelling, and the cocks to crowing, and the curlews to screeching, and the ravens to croaking, and the cat-o-mountains to screaming, she proceeds 'cheered by such music,' to a 'deep dell and rocky stone,' where she raises the very devil himself,—or, as the poet couches it, in more courtly terms, 'a god of heathen days.' The second Canto closes with a spirited *tête-à-tête*, between the witch and the demon, in which it seems to be concluded between this worthy couple, that the best way to cure Lord Harold's love fit, will be to set him by the ears with the church, about his towers and lands, on the 'Wear and the Tyne.'

In the third Canto, Gunnar sings to his Lord, several monitory songs, tending to warn him against the charms of Metelill, and the arts of Jutta, who, it seems, had set him forward on his errand to 'St. Cuthbert's' Chapter.

The fourth Canto assembles the priests and prelate of St. Cuthbert in solemn conclave. The haughty Aldingar is seated in the episcopal chair, whilst—

Canons and deacons were placed below,
In due degree and lengthen'd row.
Unmoved and silent each sate there,
Like image in his oaken chair;
Nor head, nor hand, nor foot, they stirr'd,
Nor lock of hair, nor tress of beard,
And of their eyes severe alone
The twinkle show'd they were not stone.

III.

The Prelate was to speech address'd,
Each head sunk reverend on each breast:
But ere his voice was heard—without
Arose a wild tumultuous shout,
O'erspring of wonder mix'd with fear,
Such as in crowded streets we hear
Hailing the flames, that, bursting out,
Attract yet scare the rabble rout.
Ere it had ceas'd, a giant hand
Shook oaken door and iron band,
Till oak and iron both gave way,
Clash'd the long bolts, the hinges bray,
And ere upon angel or saint they can call,
Stands Harold the Dauntless in midst of the
hall.

Harold calls upon their reverences, without periphrasis or ceremony, for restitution of his lands. Aldingar, when he recovers his powers of speech, tells him that it cannot be, for two reasons,—first, because he is an 'unchristened Dane,' and next, because the lands have

— 'been granted anew

To Anthony Conyers and Alberic Vere.'

Harold soon does away the force of this last objection, by tossing on the altar the head of Conyers and the hand of Vere, new severed from their carcasses!!

VI.

Count Harold laugh'd at their looks of fear:

"Was this the hand should your banner bear?"

Was that the head should wear the casque

In battle at the church's task?

Was it to such you gave the place

Of Harold with the heavy mace?

Find me between the Wear and Tyne

A knight will wield this club of mine—

Give him my fiefs, and I will say

There's wit beneath the cowl of gray."

He raised it, rough with many a stain,

Caught from crush'd scull and spouting brain;

He wheel'd it that it shrilly sung,

And the aisles echoed as it swung,

Then dash'd it down with sheer descent,

And split King Osric's monument.—

"How like ye this music? How trow ye the hand

That can wield such a mace may be reft of its land?"

No answer?—I spare ye a space to agree,

And Saint Cuthbert inspire you, a saint if he be.

Ten strides through your chancel, ten strokes on your bell,

And again I am with you—grave fathers farewell."

After this unwelcome intruder retires, a jocular debate ensues among the monks, in which it is facetiously proposed either to assassinate or poison him. But the Bishop overrules these motions for the present, and resolves to put Harold on some perilous probation, in which he may perish. When Harold returns to demand their *ultimatum*, Aldingar receives him very graciously, bids him to dinner, and promises him, that—

While the wine sparkles high in the goblet of gold,

And the revel is loudest, [his] task shall be told:

Accordingly a story is sung to him of an enchanted castle, where six monarchs had been simultaneously mut-

dered, on their wedding night, by their brides, who were sisters, and daughters of Urien; who had been put to death in turn by a seventh monarch, who had married the seventh sister, and who included his own wife in the massacre, and, having quitted the castle, had

‘Died in his cloister an anchorite gray.’

He is, moreover, told that,

Seven monarchs’ wealth in that castle lies stow’d,
The fiends brood o’er them like raven and toad,

Whoever shall guesten these chambers within,
From curfew till matins, that treasure shall win.

To perform this, he is instructed, is the required probation. He exultingly undertakes it; and the curtain drops on the Fourth Canto.

In the Fifth Canto, Harold relaxes into something like tender converse with the timid Gunnar, which is suddenly interrupted by the appearance of a mysterious monitor, in

‘A palmer form ——

By cowl and staff and mantle known,’

who is, however, visible to no eye but Harold’s. He had appeared, it seems to our hero, before, on various occasions,

‘First in the vale of Gallilee,’

and again,

‘In Cephalonia’s rocky isle.’

With this apparition Harold holds solemn communion, which, on the part of the disembodied interlocutor, ends with this dreadful denouncement,

If thou yield’st to thy fury, how tempted soever,
The gate of repentance shall ope for thee never.

A little shocked at this ghostly visitation, Harold bethinks himself of recruiting his courage, with a dram, from a cordial contained in a flasket given him by one of the hospitable monks of St. Cuthbert, and to which the crafty priest had attributed all the virtues which Don Quixote ascribed to his catholicon, though, as it proves in the sequel, this boasted panacea was a distillation of all the noxious plants, that hold dire ‘enmity with blood of man.’

So baneful their influence on all that had breath,
One drop had been frenzy, and two had been death.

Happily as Harold was on the point of swallowing this potion,

——A jubilee shrill,

And music and clamour were heard on the hill,
And down the steep pathway, o’er stock and o’er stone,

The train of a bridal came blithesomely on;

There was song, there was pipe, there was timbrel, and still

The burden was, “Joy to the fair Metelill!”

On this pageant Harold soon pounces. But first, he ‘rent a fragment from the cliff,’ and hurled on the affrighted train below. Its force and magnitude may be calculated from its effects,—it fell upon Wulfstane, and, from the description, *mashed* him as completely as one’s fist would demolish a moschetto. Lord William, however, prepares to engage Harold, and a combat ensues; but the poor bridegroom would soon have fallen beneath Harold’s redoubtable club, had not Gunnar interposed, at the moment it was poised to annihilate him, with its descending stroke.

To stop the blow young Gunnar sprung,

Around his master’s knees he clung,

And cried, “In mercy spare!

O, think upon the words of fear

Spoke by that visionary seer,

The crisis he foretold is here—

Grant mercy—or despair!”

This appeal is efficacious. Harold is struck with conviction, stays his uplifted hand,—nay, signs himself with the cross! and makes ‘one step towards heaven.’ He retires and leaves his antagonist and rival prostrate on the plain, and Metelill stretched insensible beside him. Jutta hastens to revive these exanimate lovers, and espying Harold’s famous *flasket*, which he had left behind him, is about administering its contents to her patients,—when, like a careful nurse, she thinks best to taste first herself,—and it is well for them that she did,—

For when three drops the bag had tasted,

So dismal was her yell,

Each bird of evil omen woke,

The raven gave his fatal croak,

And shriek’d the nigh-crow from the oak,

The screech-owl from the thicket broke,

And flutter’d down the dell!

So fearful was the sound and stern,
 The slumbers of the full-gorged erne
 Were startled, and from furze and fern,
 Of forest and of fell,
 The fox and famish'd wolf replied,
 (For wolves then prowld the Cheviot side,)
 From mountain head to mountain head
 The unhallow'd sounds around were sped;
 But when their latest echo fled,
 The sorceress on the ground lay dead.

And thus winds up the Fifth Canto.

In the Sixth and last Canto, Harold reaches the Castle of the Seven Shields, enters its gate, perambulates its courts and halls, and makes some reflections on 'woman's perfidy,' on coming across the skeletons of the seven 'witch-brides.' Gunnar takes on him the defence of the sex, and says, with earnestness and emotion,

I could tell of woman's faith
 Defying danger, scorn, and death.
 Firm was that faith—as diamond stone
 Pure and unflaw'd—her love unknown,
 And unrequited; firm and pure,
 Her stainless faith could all endure,
 From clime to clime—from place to place—
 Through want and danger, and disgrace,
 A wanderer's wayward steps could trace.—
 All this she did, and guerdon none
 Required, save that her burial-stone
 Should make at length the secret known.
 Thus hath a faithful woman done.—
 Not in each breast such truth is laid,
 But Eivir was a Danish maid.”—

Harold calls him a 'wild enthusiast,' yet confesses that could such an one be found,

Her's were a faith to rest upon.
 But Eivir sleeps beneath her stone,
 And all resembling her are gone.

They, then, couched them on the floor,

‘Until the beams of morning glow'd.’

Lord Harold, however, ‘rose an alter’d man.’ He had had a dismal dream, which, as soon as they had cleared out of the castle, he relates. Among other things, he states that the spirit of his father Witikind had appeared to him, and revealed himself as the one, who, in the guise of a palmer, had watched over his fate, being doomed, as well for his son's sins as his own,

‘A wanderer upon earth to pine,
 Until his son shall turn to grace,
 And smooth for him a resting place.’

The old gentleman, he adds, had hinted, too, that Gunnar,

‘Must in his lord's repentance aid.’

But he appears much perplexed to conjecture how.

Soon marking that he had lost his glove, he sends Gunnar back to the tower to look for it.

Gunnar had heard his lord's relation, with no ordinary interest;

But when he learn'd the dubious close,
 He blushed like any opening rose,
 And, glad to hide his tell-tale cheek,
 Hied back that glove of mail to seek;
 When soon a shriek of deadly dread
 Summon'd his master to his aid.

Harold hurries to his assistance, and finds him in the grasp of a fiend in the form of Odin, the Danish war god. After a short parley, in which the demon claims Gunnar as ‘Eivir,’ for his own,

‘Mark'd in the birth-hour with his sign,’

the knight and the spirit join issue in terrible conflict, in which all the elements take part. The knight, however, has the best of the battle, and the goblin wisely ‘evanishes’ in the storm he had raised.

Nor paused the champion of the North,
 But raised and bore his Eivir forth,
 From that wild scene of fiendish strife,
 To light, to liberty, and life!

XVII.

He placed her on a bank of moss,
 A silver runnel bubbled by,
 And new-born thoughts his soul engross,
 And tremors yet unknown across
 His stubborn sinews fly;
 The while with timid hand the dew
 Upon her brow and neck he threw,
 And mark'd how life with rosy hue
 On her pale cheek revived anew,
 And glimmer'd in her eye.
 Inly he said, “That silken tress,
 What blindness mine that could not guess,
 Or how could page's rugged dress
 That bosom's pride belie?
 O, dull of heart, through wild and wave,
 In search of blood and death to rave,
 With such a partner nigh!”

XVIII.

Then in the mirror'd pool he peer'd,
 Blamed his rough locks and shaggy beard,
 The stains of recent conflict clear'd—
 And thus the champion proved,
 That he fears now who never fear'd,
 And loves who never loved.

And Eivir—life is on her cheek,
 And yet she will not move or speak,
 Nor will her eyelid fully ope;
 Perchance it loves, that half-shut eye,
 Through its long fringe, reserved and shy,
 Affection's opening dawn to spy;
 And the deep blush, which bids its dye
 O'er cheek, and brow, and bosom fly,
 Speaks shame-facedness and hope.

XIX.

But vainly seems the Dane to seek
 For terms his new-born love to speak—
 For words save those of wrath and wrong,
 Till now were strangers to his tongue;
 So, when he raised the blushing maid,
 In blunt and honest terms he said—
 ('Twere well that maids, when lovers woo,
 Heard none more soft, were all as true,)
 "Eivir! since thou for many a day
 Hast follow'd Harold's wayward way,
 It is but meet that in the line
 Of after-life I follow thine.
 To-morrow is St. Cuthbert's tide,
 And we will grace his altar's side,
 A Christian knight and Christian bride;
 And of Witikind's son shall the marvel be said,
 That on the same morn he was christen'd and wed."

And here our story ends.

The reader will, probably, by this time, begin to inquire, with some solicitude, what can be the object of this Poem. The author, with more candour than most of his competitors for the same meed, confesses that his rhymes,

Court not the critic's smile, nor dread his frown;
 They well may serve to while an hour away,
 Nor does the volume ask for more renown,
 Than Ennui's yawning smile, what time she drops it down.

It were a pity that so innocent an ambition should not be gratified!—but as to every moral and rational purpose, *Ennui* might as well have been playing the jew's-harp; and, though it be not material over what listlessness shall yawn, it is to be apprehended that some who read for improvement, may, by inadvertently overlooking the preface, be led a wild-goose chase through the whole volume.

Should we be interrogated, in turn, as to the motive that could induce us to devote so many pages to so unprofitable a subject, we can merely say, that as there are some inordinate appetites, that can only be cured by a surfeit,

we were determined to serve up this broad-shouldered barbarian, like a 'roasted Manning-tree ox,' to the epicures in Epic. If this do not answer the purpose, we have no doubt that Scott or Byron will elaborate something, by and by, that will nauseate them.

We the more lament this perversion of taste in the 'reading public,' that compels a writer, who aims at popularity, to adopt so uncouth a style of character, language, scenery, and sentiment, as we are convinced that, but for this restraint on his genius and better propensities, our author would have produced a much more interesting and edifying performance. Where he loses sight of his models, and resigns himself to his own fancy, in an occasional digression, he discovers traits of a truly poetic imagination.

As an evidence of his felicity of thought and expression, when he indulges the bent of his inclination, we will quote his Introductory stanzas, in which there is a playfulness of manner and a freedom of mind, that hold out a hope of happier results to more legitimate efforts.

There is a mood of mind we all have known,
 On drowsy eve, or dark and low'ring day,
 When the tired spirits lose their sprightly tone,
 And nought can chase the lingering hours away.

Dull on our soul falls Fancy's dazzling ray,
 And Wisdom holds his steadier torch in vain,
 Obscured the painting seems, mistuned the lay,
 Nor dare we of our listless load complain,
 For who for sympathy may seek that cannot tell of pain?

The jolly sportsman knows such dreariness,
 When bursts in deluge the autumnal rain,
 Clouding that morn which threatens the heath-
 cock's brood;

Of such, in summer's drought, the anglers plain,
 Who hope the soft mild southern shower in vain;
 But more than all the discontented fair,
 Whom father stern, and sterner aunt, restrain
 From county-ball, or race occurring rare,
 While all her friends around their vestments gay prepare.

Ennui!—or, as our mothers call'd thee, Spleen!
 To thee we owe full many a rare device;—
 Thine is the sheaf of painted cards, I ween,
 The rolling billiard ball, the rattling dice,
 The turning lathe for framing gunrack vice;

The amateur's blotch'd pallet thou may'st claim,
Retort, and air-pump, threatening frogs and mice,
(Murders disguised by philosophic name,)
And much of trifling grave, and much of buxom game.

Then of the books, to catch thy drowsy glance
Compiled, what bard the catalogue may quote!
Plays, poems, novels, never read but once;—
But not of such the tale fair Edgeworth wrote,
That bears thy name, and is thine antidote;
And not of such the strain my Thomson sung,
Delicious dreams inspiring by his note,
What time to Indolence his harp he strung;
Oh! might my lay be rank'd that happier list among!

Each hath his refuge whom thy cares assail.
For me, I love my study-fire to trim,
And con right vacantly some idle tale,
Displaying on the couch each listless limb,
Till on the drowsy page the lights grow dim,
And doubtful slumber half supplies the theme;
While antique shapes of knight and giant grim,
Damsel and dwarf, in long procession gleam,
And the Romancer's tale becomes to Reader's dream.

'Tis thus my malady I well may bear,
Albeit outstretch'd, like Pope's own Paridel,
Upon the rack of a too-easy chair;
And find, to cheat the time, a powerful spell
In old romaunts of errantry that tell,
Or later legends of the Fairy folk,
Or oriental tale of Afrite fell,
Of Genii, Talisman, and broad-wing'd Roc,
Though taste may blush and frown, and sober reason mock.

Of at such seasons, too, will rhymes unsought
Arrange themselves in some romantic lay;
The which, as things unfitting graver thought,
Are burnt or blotted on some wiser day.—
These few survive—and, proudly let me say,
Court not the critic's smile, nor dread his frown;
They well may serve to while an hour away,
Nor does the volume ask for more renown,
Than Ennui's yawning smile, what time she drops it down.

Similar indications of the poet's powers may be gathered from some of the previous extracts which we have made. We are prevented, by want of room, as well as by the utter futility of his present production, from animadverting upon particular instances of the quaint and obsolete phraseology, inharmonious versification, unnecessary and undignified variety of metre, and many other faults and absurdities, into which too servile an imitation of his prototypes has betrayed him. They are too prominent and obtrusive, indeed, to escape the most cursory observation. An opportunity will not, probably, be long wanting, to resume the consideration of the characteristics of the fashionable romances in verse, and we shall not fail to improve it.

E.

ART. 2. *A Valedictory, delivered at the Forum, on the 11th of April, 1817, on closing the first Session.* By J. P. C. Sampson, Esq. 8vo. pp. 23. Van Winkle, Wiley, & Co. New-York, 1817.

FROM the occasion, on which this address was pronounced, and from its affinity with a style of eloquence, which seems to have acquired some popularity in this community, it derives an importance, which, on the ground of its own merits, it could scarcely claim.

The society, before which it was delivered, was established early last winter, by a number of young gentlemen in this city, for the purpose of improvement in eloquence and the art of oratory. Its objects, of course, are worthy of all praise. From the interest, moreover, which it excited in the public mind, and the efforts, to which its members were consequently prompted, it appears likely to be rendered a

permanent institution, and become the school, in which are to be trained the future orators of this rising city. Most of the young men, who have fixed on New-York, as the theatre for the exercise of their talents; who are destined to supply with advocates her tribunals of justice, or represent her citizens in the legislatures of the state and nation, will probably contract the predominant style of their public speaking, from their exercises at the Forum, and model their eloquence according to the standard there established. Now this standard, we think, ought to be American. Every nation has some features of character to distinguish it from every other, and to the peculiarities, which

constitute this distinction, and make what is called the genius of a nation, ought the standard of taste, in every pursuit, to conform. The truth of this position is obvious in regard to the manners and customs of a country, and the general character of civil and domestic intercourse, which ought to be cherished, in order that the habits of thinking and feeling of a people, may co-operate with the spirit of their political institutions and the wisdom of their rulers to give stability to their condition; and why is it not equally true when applied to literature and the fine arts? These have an important influence upon society, and by taking a tone of grateful conformity, they may contribute much to the permanency of those institutions, by which they have been protected and fostered. Indeed, any attempt to establish another standard, or any hope of eminence from such an attempt, must ultimately prove abortive; for it should seem, that all efforts to counteract the proper bias of national character, must prove as unwise and ineffectual, in any department of learning, and be attended with as much embarrassment and abuse, as would be, in politics, any endeavour to establish and enforce a system of policy, that should not be adapted to the situation, form of government, population, and resources of the state. But, notwithstanding the necessity of ultimate failure in such an attempt, yet as the genius of a nation may not be at once understood, especially during its early periods, while its character, from most eyes, lies hid in its elements, much study and sagacity are requisite wisely to adjust a standard of taste, or a system of policy. Now, as in politics, so in literature, certainly in those departments more immediately connected with the welfare of society, as eloquence, the most successful mode of arriving at excellence, will be found to consist in a careful and thorough investigation of the political institutions of the country, the spirit of the laws, and

the whole internal structure of society. Let the student of eloquence learn to think and to feel in unison with the constitution and laws of his country;—let him nourish his sentiments and feed his imagination by a contemplation of the disposition and manners of his countrymen, and carefully scrutinize the causes from which they proceed. Let him attentively observe the nature of the education which *they* receive, and the prevailing features of the scenery in which *they* dwell, over whom he wishes to acquire influence by his eloquence. These investigations, and a resort to these sources of thought and illustration, become important, according to the degree in which public opinion acts upon the condition of a community; and in a republic like ours, where all the elements of society are held together by the mere force of that opinion, it is a matter of the highest importance, that whatever is intended to touch that main-spring of the social economy immediately and with power, should be wholesome in its operation. Besides, if it were merely for the beauty of the spectacle, and the pleasure it would yield the imagination, without considering the wisdom or utility of not servilely copying others, we would have nations and individuals preserve their distinctive traits of character in all their original strength.

Let them enlarge their knowledge and augment their wisdom by observation and reflection upon the examples of others, but let them not wish to assume their peculiarities, or undertake to transfer, by tale, accidents of character. Over these original and peculiar traits, let arts, and letters and science, throw all their refinement, and pour all their illumination; but let them retain their identity. Let the field of human nature present all that boundless and beautiful variety, which pervades and adorns the physical world. We would, indeed, have nations and individuals all acknowledge and obey the same fundamental principles of

right and wrong, as the physical world, the days of Burke and Sheridan and throughout its sublime extent, conforms to the same fundamental laws originally impressed on matter; but let none of the fine features of mind and character be obliterated, or defaced, or lose any of their relief by a slavish imitation. Fortunately, we can urge these sentiments with the more propriety and zeal, inasmuch as the ingredients of our national character less need a change or a different combination, than they do assiduous cultivation, to furnish to other climes and after ages a magnificent example for their instruction and applause. These sentiments do not deny the expediency of contemplating the character of others, or of studying the elements of their greatness, and the means by which they have acquired distinction, especially if they have any important traits common to both. On this ground, the oration of the ancient orators are eminently appropriate as models for the study of our countrymen; for although the state of society be different now, and here, from what it was in the days of Demosthenes or Cicero, and though the mass of the people then, were an ignorant, capricious, vicious multitude, wholly destitute of the essential republican character, yet the prevailing tenor of the admirable harangues of those masters of persuasion, is entirely in unison with the enlightened genius of our political institutions, and well fitted to confirm our independence of principle, while at the same time they impart the temperate spirit of rational, regulated liberty.

They were not demagogues, in the modern acceptation of the term, but sober, though resolute patriots, the friends of order and subordination; who loved the people, but were faithful to the state. Great Britain, also, abounds in models, not surpassed by the Greek or Roman, the faithful study of which, would contribute to elevate the character of our eloquence, and impart to it a congenial influence. Ireland, too, has furnished such models; but, alas, right and wrong, as the physical world, the days of Burke and Sheridan and throughout its sublime extent, conforms to the same fundamental laws originally impressed on matter; but let none of the fine features of mind and character be obliterated, or defaced, or lose any of their relief by a slavish imitation. Fortunately, we can urge these sentiments with the more propriety and zeal, inasmuch as the ingredients of our national character less need a change or a different combination, than they do assiduous cultivation, to furnish to other climes and after ages a magnificent example for their instruction and applause. These sentiments do not deny the expediency of contemplating the character of others, or of studying the elements of their greatness, and the means by which they have acquired distinction, especially if they have any important traits common to both. On this ground, the oration of the ancient orators are eminently appropriate as models for the study of our countrymen; for although the state of society be different now, and here, from what it was in the days of Demosthenes or Cicero, and though the mass of the people then, were an ignorant, capricious, vicious multitude, wholly destitute of the essential republican character, yet the prevailing tenor of the admirable harangues of those masters of persuasion, is entirely in unison with the enlightened genius of our political institutions, and well fitted to confirm our independence of principle, while at the same time they impart the temperate spirit of rational, regulated liberty.

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the speeches of Mr. Phillips appear, coming from the mouth of Demosthenes, or Cicero; Chatham, or Burke, or Fox, or Sheridan, or Erskine; Henry, or Ames, or Hamilton, or Morris, or Bayard, or Dexter! What have the majesty and comprehension of their minds, the simplicity of their language, the elevation and grandeur of their views, and their utility of object, to do with the fantastic sentimentality, or the prurient imagination of Mr. Phillips? One would as soon expect to hear the Macedonian Alexander, or the Roman Cæsar, talking in the language of Chononhotonthologos, or Bombastes Furioso. We know of no more successful way of opposing the influx of this false taste and spurious eloquence, than to hold up better examples, and fix the attention of the community, particularly of the younger candidates for oratorical honours, on those of their illustrious countrymen, who have by their eloquence and wisdom, more powerful than the lyre of Amphion, established round our civil and political rights and privileges, ramparts of nobler materials and more enduring strength, than the Theban wall, or Theban constitution. The monuments of our American eloquence have suffered, and their number been diminished, for want of care in reporting and collecting the speeches of our great men; but there are some preserved, and few as they are, from them an estimate may be formed of the value of those which have been suffered to perish, as well as of the genius that produced them. 'Ex pede, Herculem.' Among these monuments, is the collection of speeches made in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, on the 'Judiciary Bill,' in the year 1802, when the two great political parties which at that time agitated the country, were more ably represented than at any subsequent period. In order that we may further exemplify our ideas of the style of eloquence we would have our young countrymen study for im-

provement, we shall make an extract from one of the most considerable speeches made on that important occasion. It is obviously impossible, by so short a specimen as we are obliged to give, to do justice to the speaker; for there is so much logical connexion and dependence throughout all these speeches, that to do them adequate justice we should give the whole; and any American who reads the whole, must find himself exhilarated by their wit, roused by their eloquence, and enlightened by their argument, and, congratulating himself upon his citizenship, must feel an increased love and veneration for his country,—a country, of which it may be said, as Virgil says of Berecynthia, the mother of gods—

"Felix prole virum
centum complexa nepotes,
Omnes cælicolas, omnes supera alta tenentes."

The extract we shall make, is from the speech of Gouverneur Morris, of New-York, in the Senate.

Speaking of the balanced nature of our government, and the importance of an independent judiciary as necessary to preserve the equilibrium, he says:

But away with all these derogatory suppositions. The legislature may be trusted. Our government is a system of salutary checks; one legislative branch is a check on the other. And should the violence of party spirit bear both of them away, the President, an officer high in honour, high in the public confidence, charged with weighty concerns, responsible to his own reputation, and to the world, stands ready to arrest their too impetuous course. This is our system. It makes no mad appeal to every mob in the country. It appeals to the sober sense of men selected from their fellow-citizens for their talents and their virtue; of men advanced in life, and of matured judgment. It appeals to their understanding, to their integrity, to their honour, to their love of fame, their sense of shame. If all these checks should prove insufficient, and alas! such is the condition of human nature, that I fear they will not be always sufficient, the constitution has given us one more; it has given us an independent judiciary. Before then that you violate that independence—Pause. There are state sovereignties, as well as the sovereignty of the general government. There are cases,

too many cases, in which the interest of one is not considered as the interest of the other. Should these conflict, if the judiciary be gone, the question is no longer of law, but of force. This is a state of things which no honest and wise man can view without horror.

Suppose, in the omnipotence of your legislative authority, you trench upon the rights of your fellow-citizens, by passing an unconstitutional law: If the judiciary department preserve its vigour, it will stop you short: Instead of a resort to arms, there will be a happier appeal to argument. Suppose a case still more impressive. The President is at the head of your armies. Let one of his generals, flushed with victory, and proud in command, presume to trample on the rights of your most insignificant citizen: Indignant of the wrong, he will demand the protection of your tribunals, and safe in the shadow of their wings, will laugh his oppressor to scorn.

The gentleman from Virginia has mentioned a great nation brought to the feet of one of her servants. But why is she in that situation? Is it not because popular opinion was called on to decide every thing, until those who wore bayonets decided for all the rest? Our situation is peculiar. At present our national compact can prevent a state from acting hostilely towards the general interest. But let this compact be destroyed, and each state becomes instantaneously vested with absolute sovereignty. Is there no instance of a similar situation to be found in history? Look at the states of Greece. They were once in a condition not unlike to that in which we should then stand. They treated the recommendations of their Amphictionic Council (which was more a meeting of ambassadors than a legislative assembly) as we did the resolutions of the old Congress. Are we wise? So were they. Are we valiant? They also were brave. Have we one common language, and are we united under one head? In this also there was a strong resemblance. But, by their divisions, they became at first victims to the ambition of Philip, and were at length swallowed up in the Roman empire. Are we to form an exception to the general principles of human nature, and to all the examples of history? And are the maxims of experience to become false, when applied to our fate?

Some, indeed, flatter themselves, that our destiny will be like that of Rome. Such indeed it might be, if we had the same wise, but vile aristocracy, under whose guidance they became the masters of the world. But we have not that strong aristocratic arm, which can seize a wretched citizen, scourged almost to death by a remorseless creditor, turn him into the ranks, and bid him, as a

soldier, bear our Eagles in triumph round the globe! I hope to God we shall never have such an abominable institution. But what, I ask, will be the situation of these states (organized as they now are) if by the dissolution of our national compact, they be left to themselves? What is the probable result? We shall either be the victims of foreign intrigue, and split into factions, fall under the domination of a foreign power, or else, after the misery and torment of civil war, become the subjects of a usurping military despot. What but this compact! What but this specific part of it, can save us from ruin? The judicial power, that fortress of the constitution, is now to be overturned. Yes, with honest Ajax, I would not only throw a shield before it, I would build around it a wall of brass. But I am too weak to defend the rampart against the host of assailants.—I must call to my assistance their good sense, their patriotism, and their virtue.—Do not, gentlemen, suffer the rage of passion to drive reason from her seat. If this law be indeed bad, let us join to remedy the defects. Has it been passed in a manner which wounded your pride, or roused your resentment? Have, I conjure you, the magnanimity to pardon that offence. I entreat, I implore you, to sacrifice those angry passions to the interests of our country. Pour out this pride of opinion on the altar of patriotism. Let it be an expiatory libation for the weal of America. Do not, for God's sake, do not suffer that pride to plunge us all into the abyss of ruin. Indeed, indeed, it will be but of little, very little avail, whether one opinion or the other be right or wrong; it will heal no wounds, it will pay no debts, it will rebuild no ravaged towns. Do not rely on that popular will, which has brought us, frail beings, into political existence. That opinion is but a changeable thing. It will soon change. This very measure will change it. You will be deceived. Do not, I beseech you, in reliance on a foundation so frail, commit the dignity, the harmony, the existence of our nation to the wild wind.—Trust not your treasure to the waves. Throw not your compass and your charts into the ocean. Do not believe that its billows will waft you into port. Indeed, indeed, you will be deceived. Cast not away this only anchor of our safety. I have seen its progress. I know the difficulties through which it was obtained: I stand in the presence of Almighty God, and of the world; and I declare to you, if you lose this charter, never! no, never will you get another! We are now, perhaps, arrived at the parting point. Here, *even here*, we stand on the brink of fate. *Pause—Pause—For Heaven's sake Pause!!*

The difficulty of extracting, and the wish to give variety to our selections, of eloquent and tasteful compositions, must be our excuse for not quoting from the other able speeches made on this occasion.

We will, therefore, now offer an extract from the inaugural oration of His Excellency John Quincy Adams, our present minister at the court of St. James, delivered by him, at his installation as Boylston Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory, in the University of Cambridge. In the course of a history of the progress of Rhetoric and Oratory, the learned Professor thus indulges the enthusiasm of a scholar :—

At the revival of letters in modern Europe, eloquence, together with her sister muses, awoke, and shook the poppies from her brow. But their torpors still tingled in her veins. In the interval her voice was gone; her favourite languages were extinct; her organs were no longer tuned to harmony, and her hearers could no longer understand her speech. The discordant jargon of feudal anarchy had banished the musical dialects, in which she had always delighted. The theatres of her former triumphs were either deserted, or they were filled with the babblers of sophistry and chicanery. She shrunk intuitively from the forum; for the last object she remembered to have seen there was the head of her darling Cicero, planted upon the rostrum. She ascended the tribunals of justice; there she found her child, Persuasion, manacled and pinioned by the letter of the law; there she beheld an image of herself, stammering in barbarous Latin, and struggling under the lumber of a thousand volumes. Her heart fainted within her. She lost all confidence in herself. Together with her irresistible powers, she lost proportionably the consideration of the world, until, instead of comprising the whole system of public education, she found herself excluded from the circle of sciences, and declared an outlaw from the realms of learning. She was not however doomed to eternal silence. With the progress of freedom and of liberal science, in various parts of modern Europe, she obtained access to mingle in the deliberations of their parliaments. With labour and difficulty she learned their languages, and lent her aid in giving them form and polish. But she has never recovered the graces of her former beauty, nor the energies of her ancient vigour. * * * * *

Religion indeed has opened one new avenue to the career of eloquence. Amidst the

sacrifices of paganism to her three hundred thousand gods, amidst her sagacious and solemn consultations over the entrails of slaughtered brutes, on the flight of birds, and the feeding of fowls, it had never entered her imagination to call upon the pontiff, the haruspex, or the augur, for discourses to the people, on the nature of their duties to their Maker, their fellow-mortals, and themselves. This was an idea, too august to be mingled with the absurd and ridiculous, or profligate and barbarous rites of her deplorable superstition. It is an institution, for which mankind are indebted to christianity; introduced by the Founder himself of this divine religion, and in every point of view worthy of its high original. Its effects have been to soften the tempers and purify the morals of mankind; not in so high a degree as benevolence could wish, but enough to call forth our strains of warmest gratitude to that good being, who provides us with the means of promoting our own felicity, and gives us power to stand, though leaving us free to fall. Here then is an unbounded and inexhaustible field for eloquence, never explored by the ancient orators; and here alone have the modern Europeans cultivated the art with much success. In vain should we enter the halls of justice, in vain should we listen to the debates of senates for strains of oratory, worthy of remembrance, beyond the duration of the occasion, which called them forth. The art of embalming thought by oratory, like that of embalming bodies by aromatics, would have perished, but for the exercises of religion. These alone have in the latter ages furnished discourses, which remind us, that eloquence is yet a faculty of the human mind. * * * * *

Sons of Harvard! You, who are ascending with painful step and persevering toil the eminence of science, to prepare yourselves for the various functions and employments of the world before you, it cannot be necessary to urge upon you the importance of the art, concerning which I am speaking. Is it the purpose of your future life to minister in the temples of Almighty God, to be the messengers of heaven upon earth, to enlighten with the torch of eternal truth the path of your fellow-mortals to brighter worlds? Remember the reason, assigned for the appointment of Aaron to that ministry, which you purpose to assume upon yourself. I know, THAT HE CAN SPEAK WELL; and, in this testimonial of Omnipotence, receive the injunction of your duty. Is it your intention to devote the labours of your maturity to the cause of justice; to defend the persons, the property, and the fame of your fellow citizens from the open assaults of violence, and the secret encroachments of fraud? Fill the fountains of your eloquence from inexhausti-

ble sources, that their streams, when they shall begin to flow, may themselves prove inexhaustible. Is there among you a youth, whose bosom burns with the fires of honourable ambition; who aspires to immortalize his name by the extent and importance of his services to his country; whose visions of futurity glow with the hope of presiding in her councils, of directing her affairs, of appearing to future ages on the rolls of fame, as her ornament and pride? Let him catch from the relics of ancient oratory those unresisted powers, which mould the mind of man to the will of the speaker, and yield the guidance of a nation to the dominion of the voice.

Under governments purely republican, where every citizen has a deep interest in the affairs of the nation, and in some form of public assembly or other, has the means and opportunity of delivering his opinions, and of communicating his sentiments by speech; where government itself has no arms but those of persuasion; where prejudice has not acquired an uncontrolled ascendancy, and faction is yet confined within the barriers of peace; the voice of eloquence will not be heard in vain. March then with firm, with steady, with undeviating step, to the prize of your high calling. Gather fragrance from the whole paradise of science, and learn to destil from your lips all the honies of persuasion. Consecrate, above all, the faculties of your life to the cause of truth, of freedom, and of humanity. So shall your country ever gladden at the sound of your voice, and every talent, added to your accomplishments, become another blessing to mankind.

From some of the sentiments in the second paragraph, we must beg leave, with deference, to dissent; but no one, we apprehend, can fail to admire the fine spirit of classic lore which lives and breathes through the whole passage.

The following extracts are from the pen of as fine a genius, as accomplished a scholar, and as good a man, as ever graced our schools, or consecrated his talents to the pulpit. They are from an Address, pronounced by the Rev. J. S. Buckminster, before the Society of F. B. K. of Harvard College, Cambridge, on the Dangers and Duties of men of letters.

Every where there are dangers and evils, of which some affect the intellectual improvement, and others are unfavourable to the moral worth of literary men. In this country, especially, it too often happens, that the young man, who is to live by his

talents, and to make the most of the name of a scholar, is tempted to turn his literary credit to the quickest account, by early making himself of consequence to the people, or rather to some of their factions. From the moment that he is found yielding himself up to their service, or hunting after a popular favour, his time, his studies, and his powers, yet in their bloom, are all lost to learning. Instead of giving his days and nights to the study of the profound masters of political wisdom, instead of patiently receiving the lessons of history and of practical philosophy, he prematurely takes a part in all the dissensions of the day. His leisure is wasted on the profligate productions of demagogues, and his curiosity bent on the minutiae of local politics. The consequence is, that his mind is so much dissipated, or his passions disturbed, that the quiet speculations of the scholar can no longer detain him. He hears at a distance the bustle of the Comitæ—He rushes out of the grove of Egeria, and Numa and the muses call after him in vain. * * *

The infirmities of noble minds are often so consecrated by their greatness, that an unconscious imitation of their peculiarities, which are real defects, may sometimes be pardoned in their admirers. But to copy their vices, or to hunt in their works for those very lines, which, when dying, they would most wish to blot, is a different offence. I know of nothing in literature so unpardonable as this. He who poaches among the labours of the learned only to find what there is polluted in their language, or licentious in their works; he who searches the biography of men of genius to find precedents for his follies, or palliations of his own stupid depravity, can be compared to nothing more strongly than to the man, who should walk through the gallery of antiques, and every day gaze upon the Apollo, the Venus, or the Laocoon, and yet, *proh pudor!* bring away an imagination impressed with nothing but the remembrance that they were naked.

* * * * *

I should be unfaithful to myself and to the subject, if I should leave it without mentioning it as the most solemn of our obligations as scholars, to take care that we give no currency to error or sanction to vice. Unfortunately, there is enough of corrupt literature in the world; and when the mind has once begun to make that its poison, which ought to be its medicine, I know not how the soul is to be recovered, except by the power of God in his word. Scholars! I dare not say, that the cause of religion depends upon the fidelity of the learned; but I do say, that gratitude and every motive of virtue demand of you a reverence for the gospel. Protestant Christianity has in former times given learning such support, as learning never can

repay. The history of Christendom bears witness to this. The names of Erasmus, of Grotius, of Bacon, and a host of luminaries of science, who rise up like a wall of fire around the cause of Christianity, will bear witness to this. They cry out in the language of Tully; *O vitæ dux! o virtutis indagatrix, expultrixque vitiorum! quid non modo nos, sed omnino vita hominum sine te esse potuisset.* Without this for the guide and terminus of your studies, you may "but go down hell, with a great deal of wisdom." My friends, infidelity has had one triumph in our days; and we have seen learning, as well as virtue, trampled under the hoofs of its infuriated steeds, let loose by the hand of impiety. Fanaticism, too, has had more than one day of desolation; and its consequences have been such, as ought always to put learning on its guard. Remember, then, the place where we have been educated, and the pious bounty which has enriched it for our sakes! Think of the ancestors who have transmitted to us our Christian liberties! Nay, hear the voice of posterity, pleading with you for her peace, and beseeching you not to send down your names, stained with profligacy and irreligion.

We have not room for any further extracts, but these are sufficient to show the manly modes of thinking and speaking that distinguish wise and able men, when engaged on important subjects, and must forever cast into the shade the effeminate and tricked-out style of modern sentimentalists, whether at the bar or before popular assemblies.

We, perhaps, ought to apologize to the author of the "Valedictory," for placing him by the side of such men, with whom, we are persuaded, his modesty would never allow him to compare himself, even to his own disadvantage. We can only say that we should not have done it, if we had not wished to excite and fix on good models, the attention of those among us, whose ambition it may be to add their names to the catalogue of those, who have contributed by their eloquence to the glory of their country, while we were warning them against the bad taste of that description of rhetoric of which Mr. Sampson seems to think most highly, and which it appears to be his wish to imitate; nay, which, we think, if it were any object with Mr. Sampson to

receive such praise, and from us, he can equal or surpass.

With the plan of the valedictory, immethodical and desultory as it is, we do not intend to find much fault, as the occasion did not, perhaps, demand, though it certainly would have permitted a more systematic discourse. System, however, does not appear to characterize the mind, or the efforts of Mr. Sampson. He is, we think, better calculated to produce effect by a succession of animated sallies, than regular and well-elaborated trains of thought. We do not deny him talents, but we think them active, rather than profound, and apprehend he is happier in catching resemblances, than in marking differences. He is much more imaginative than logical, and has more generosity of sentiment, and warmth of feeling, than justness of thought and comprehensiveness of views.

The faults of the production before us, however, appertain more to the manner, than the matter; for the matter is, on the whole, very generally correct, while the manner is radically bad, and the language abounds with offences against taste. As a specimen of the former, in our opinion, the best in the address, we refer to the account Mr. Sampson gives of the truly great orator. There is some repugnance among the ideas even in this, but they appear to have arisen principally from a want of patience in qualifying and finishing off his thoughts, if we may so say, and as it is the most striking passage in the oration, we will copy most of it. "The great orator," says Mr. Sampson, "is the great man of real life, and [is] born for action. A daring spirit, a decisive will, give impulse to the convictions of his mind. His arguments may be like the bow of Ulysses in the hands of common men, but in his own, impel the shaft to the feather in the mark. The whole character of his mind is vehement reason. His eloquence is not the display of sentiment, or the subtlety of disputation, but the

burst of feeling, and the flash of mind that carries conviction. His true characteristic is force, and he delights to exert it. He does not seek to delight his hearers, but to hurry them into action. Doubt and dismay vanish at his look, feebler minds pay homage to the energy of his character, and, clinging to his protection, take their opinions from his eye, and acquire courage in the thunder of his voice. The tragic passions, terror and pity, are the springs of his eloquence, and inaccessible to any but the loftiest impulses of our nature, he ever assumes the noblest sentiments as furnishing motives to action." The foregoing is more of an abstract than an extract, though it is all in Mr. Sampson's language. We have only laid out of the picture those parts which injured the likeness and deformed the symmetry, and offer it as an accurate and well drawn miniature, or rather sketch of a great orator. There is, throughout the whole of this composition, a most ravenous appetite for tropes, and figures, and epithets, and in almost every instance of metaphor and simile, there is an incongruity, while his epithets are, too often, applied without much discrimination, making tautology, or weakening the force of the sentence. A principal ingredient of strength is simplicity. It is a great mistake to suppose that an accumulation of epithets, is an increase of energy. They more often encumber than invigorate, and when injudiciously employed, like scaffolding round a tower, they obscure the meaning and degrade the majesty of the simple substantive.

Nouns of importance, those on which the sentence mainly depends, are much like genuine female beauty, "when unadorn'd, adorn'd the most." Mr. Sampson, according to his own decision, would scarcely make an eloquent preacher, for "in the pulpit, *eloquence* is seen not in the vain pomp of words;" nor would he suit the senate entirely, for there, "eloquence assumes a grave aspect;" nor does he answer to his own

description of the true orator, in other instances, whose "imagination is not the fancy of the poet, loving to repose among its own visions; who trusts not to the glow of his colours, and does not go in pursuit of tropes and figures."

He may, perhaps, resemble the orator, when he "flings his brush at the picture," but, though we well remember the story of the great Italian, we doubt whether a whole picture, attempted in this way, would exhibit much correctness of drawing, or truth of expression.

Among the specimens of incongruous figures, we notice the following. "The spirit of the dove," Mr. Sampson says, (p. 7.) "descending upon our understandings, brings with it, in its wings, the sublime emotions of a mysterious faith." Now, part of this figure is spiritual, and part material, and therefore mixed and absurd; and whether the dove be "in the body, or out of the body, we cannot tell." If "out of the body," if the *spirit* of the dove, that is, the moral qualities thus frequently described, be intended as the carrier of the emotions, then the carrier is identified with what is carried; and if "in the body," if the dove itself be meant to be the carrier, then, we do not think she could light upon the understanding, which, moreover, is not the proper recipient of emotions. Besides, we do not understand how *emotions* can be carried in a pair of *wings*; if Mr. Sampson had said *motions*, we should have understood him. A little lower, on the same page, there is a *hand* grasping at a *thrill*, and a *dimming* eye is affirmed to *beam* with hope; which last clause has another inaccuracy, the use of *dimming* in a neuter sense, when it is always an active participle. We do not perceive, furthermore, the propriety of raising a storm on the *mountains* and *along shore*, in order to exhibit the intrepidity and skill of a helm's-man *at sea*; nor can we well imagine how the same individual can "rise upon the wave, and ride upon the storm," and all the while have

hold of the tiller. We have, also, on the 8th page, the affections *wielded* and *marshalled*, at the same time. *Interrupted*, is a word of stronger import than *withstood*, and yet, "the triumphs of eloquence, though interrupted, cannot be withstood." And, then, again, freedom *flings* her *breath* upon certain words; and people are made *delirious* by drinking *freedom*. Now, we should not wish, for our country, or for ourselves, any freedom that is crazy.

Then there is the *march* of a *stream*, and eloquence is said to *exhibit* this *march*, at one time, and at another, the *roar* of an impetuous torrent. But, according to Euclid, things equal to the same thing, are equal to one another; ergo, a *march* and a *roar* are equal. Mr. Sampson has favoured us, too, with a new kind of revelation: *ecce signum!* "Truth shall reveal herself to eyes accustomed to radiance." The prophetic rhapsody, along here, however, will do tolerably well for those who are given to visions, until it comes to where "our triumphs *slumber* in the calm, and *lighten* in the storm." In the course of eight lines, there are four triumphs, the last of which, is to be sounded forth in "strains glorious as a *trumpet*." What a glorious *strain*! Such strains are, we must believe, rarer than the greener ver-

ture, that soon follows. There are many more incongruities, and tautologies; and many ill-joined ideas, which we have not room to notice. In fine, the only good qualities, which belong to the style of this Valedictory, are the structure of the sentences, and the purity of the words. We think the sentences are well varied, and easy, and the words good English. But of the metaphors and similes, for which Mr. Sampson seems to have a most ungovernable appetite, of almost every one of them, we may say with Horace,

"— nec pes, nec caput uni
Reddatur formæ."

The whole of the ornamental part of Mr. Sampson's style, we think is radically wrong. He has a great deal too much trope and figure—

"His mouth he cannot ope.
But out there flies a trope."

Besides, figures should have as much truth—as much logical connexion, as simple propositions. 'Fancy should not be allowed to cruise, after poor sense has become tired.' Errors of this sort are not morally wrong; they 'neither break a man's leg, nor pick his pocket;' but when they are found in the *printed* performances of those who claim to be scholars and orators, they may, and should be exposed.

L.

ART. 3. *An Elementary Treatise on Mineralogy and Geology, being an Introduction to the study of these Sciences, and designed for the use of Pupils; for persons attending Lectures on these subjects, and as a Companion for travellers in the United States of America.* By Parker Cleaveland, Professor, in Bowdoin College, &c. &c. Boston, Cummings & Hilliard. 8vo. pp. 668. 1816.

THE work before us is auspicious of the advancement of the physical sciences in the United States. Mineralogy has heretofore been cultivated by few in this country; but the vast field for research in this department of nature lying open, has at length invited attention; and an increasing taste for investigation in this science begins to pervade the community. Public lectures are annually given on Mineralogy and Geology in many of our colleges and institutions. Professor Cleaveland is Lecturer on mineralogy in Bowdoin College, Maine;—William Dandridge Peck, Esq. Professor of Natural History in the University of Cambridge, includes mineralogy and geology in his academic course;—Benjamin Silliman, Esq. has for a number of years lectured, on chemistry, and latterly on mineralogy, as a distinct science, in Yale College, New-

Haven; and Doctors Mitchill & Bruce have, annually, for a number of years past, given separate courses on this subject in New-York. These gentlemen are among those who have pioneered the way through the uncultivated forests of America, and brought to light the mineral riches of our country. Their lectures have been thinly attended, until of late years the spirit of investigation has spread, and their hearers have become more numerous. Hence has arisen the call for publications on mineralogy, and hence professor Cleaveland has been industriously employed in collecting information for an elementary work on mineralogy and geology, which is the subject of our examination. Works of this kind are now read with avidity; societies are formed for the cultivation of the natural sciences,—among which, mineralogy holds a distinguished rank; cabinets are formed by public bodies and individuals, and periodical journals circulate information on this subject. These gentlemen are not the only persons who have cultivated this science in the United States, or helped to diffuse a knowledge of the rising importance of our country, on account of the mineral treasures of the soil. They, perhaps, have done more than others by their public lectures and publications to produce a taste for mineralogy, and diffuse a knowledge of the blessings arising from its cultivation.

Professor Silliman has done much credit to himself, and to science, by his lectures and experiments, and particularly by his publications on mineralogy, in our periodical journals. Dr. Bruce returned from Europe with a large collection of specimens, which form an elegant cabinet of minerals, still in his possession, and which he has used in illustration of his annual lectures on this subject. He is the editor of the "Mineralogical Journal," occasionally published in New-York, and in which are embodied communications on this subject, and all the recent information and discoveries in this science. Dr.

Mitchill has been one of the foremost among those who have laboured to extend a knowledge of mineralogy. We have attended his lectures, and been delighted with his discourses on a subject, which, from abstract considerations, might be thought dry and uninteresting. He has collected and preserved, in the Medical Repository of New-York, observations and facts connected with the science, which will descend to posterity, as specimens of his industry and attention to this department of scientific information. Dr. Seybert, of Philadelphia, has paid attention to the mineralogy of the United States, and deserves credit for his publications in the Medical Museum, and, though for many years a representative in the congress of the United States from Philadelphia, he has not abandoned science for the uncertainty of politics. One of the most zealous cultivators of mineralogy in the United States, is Col. George Gibbs, of Rhode Island, now a resident of New-York. His taste and his fortune have concurred in making him the proprietor of one of the most extensive and valuable assortments of minerals that, probably, exist in America. Col. Gibbs has offered to deposite in the Cabinet of the New-York Historical Society, a part of his minerals,—where preparation is now making to receive them; and it is intended to give public lectures in the chambers of this society at the New-York Institution. Mr. McClure has published a geological map of the United States, illustrating the Wernerian arrangement of the materials of the globe, which will afford aid and facility in this science in its application to this country. Professor Cleaveland's work is ornamented with Mr. McClure's map and its explanation. We would gladly name many others of our countrymen, who have not been wanting in zeal for the cultivation of mineralogy, but our limits forbid any further enumeration; we must attend to the work before us.

The first 87 pages of Professor Cleave-

land's work, compose his "introduction to the study of mineralogy," in which he enters into the subject of crystallography according to the method of the Abbé Haüy. The introduction consists of four parts, viz. 1. Definitions and preliminary observations. 2. Properties of minerals. 3. Systematic arrangement of minerals. 4. Nomenclature of minerals. The properties of minerals embrace, crystallization, physical or external, and chemical characters. Systematic arrangement comprises observations on the general principles of arrangement; arrangement according to the system of Werner; arrangement according to their chemical composition, and the description of minerals. The nomenclature of minerals, contained in the fourth chapter, exhibits a tabular view of simple minerals, or the method adopted in the succeeding pages of the work.

Mineralogy is said to be the key to geology. The first considers the materials of our globe singly, unconnected, and in detail, while the latter, profiting by mineralogical facts, takes up the whole subject matter, and viewing things in their proper situation and relation to others, endeavours to form correct opinions on the origin and formation of our planet. Their connexion and relation are, therefore, inseparable. Geology follows, and is the application of mineralogy. Our author says, (page 83.)

Those minerals which fall under the cognizance of geology, may be divided into five classes.

1. The first class contains the *primitive* or *primary* rocks, such as granite, gneiss, micaceous slate, certain limestones, &c. These rocks are chiefly composed of various simple minerals, irregularly crystalized, and aggregated without the intervention of any cement. They never contain organic remains of animals or vegetables. When connected with rocks, belonging to a different class, they occupy the lowest place, in reference to the centre of the earth. They are therefore supposed to have been first formed, and have accordingly received the name of *primitive* rock.*

* For an explanation of the word *formation*, as applied to extensive deposits of minerals, see remarks on geology, at the close of the volume

2. There exists another class of rocks, less distinctly the result of crystallization than the preceding, in part composed of mechanical deposits, and sometimes containing petrifications. This class, to which belong gray-wacke, certain varieties of greenstone and limestone, &c. lies over the primitive rocks, when both classes occur together, and is called the *transition* class.

3. The third class is composed of those, which are called *secondary* rocks. These are always situated over or above the primitive or transition rocks, and often abound with organic remains or petrifications. They appear to be chiefly mechanical deposits from water; in this class we find sandstones, and certain varieties of limestone.

4. *Alluvial* substances constitute the fourth class. They consist of clay, sand, pebbles, &c. and are evidently produced in a great degree by the disintegration of the preceding classes.

5. *Volcanic* productions form the fifth class.

This division of the materials of the earth's surface, embraces the system of Werner, the celebrated teacher of mineralogy and professor at Freyburg. The supporters of the Wernerian arrangement are numerous; but notwithstanding able mineralogists have doubted the truth of his system, and opposed it with great warmth, and though the German professor was never in America, this application of his theory to the existing state of things in the United States, is so admirably adapted, that it raises a belief in the general applications of his doctrine, and gives a strong proof of the great and discriminating qualities of his mind. We are happy to find Professor Cleaveland espousing the opinions of Werner, but we must give him the credit of stating with impartiality at the same time, (p. 593,) the Huttonian theory of the earth in comparison with that of the German professor. This is done in his introduction to geology, (p. 586,) where he enters into a detail of the opinions and doctrines of the professor of Freyburg, to which we would refer our readers for a full and complete view of the subject. He concludes with an explanation of M'Clure's geological map, which adorns the work, together with five plates illustrative of Haüy's crystallography. The

rest of the work, from page 37 to page 586, comprises the mineralogy of our author divided into four classes, viz.

- Class 1. Substances not metallic, composed entirely or in part of an acid.
2. Earthy compounds or stones.
3. Combustibles.
4. Ores.

With respect to this arrangement, we shall not pretend to say whether it is the best that could be formed, since it is sufficient for the purpose intended, and we are satisfied that whoever undertakes to examine into the subject, the work before us will give him information if uninformed, or refresh his memory if a proficient in mineralogy. The old division into earths, metals, salts, and inflammables, was more familiar to our mind; but Professor Cleveland has rendered the subject more scientific, by uniting the chemical method with those of Haüy and others.

The progressive improvement of the sciences, and the new discoveries in mineralogy, will render all systematic arrangement imperfect and liable to change. We should, therefore, have been satisfied if the method of Cronsted and Kirwan had been adhered to, since the attempt to keep pace with chemical investigation is incomplete, inasmuch as the important discoveries of professor Davy, that barytes, silex, lime, &c. are metallic substances, is not adverted to by our author.

The descriptive mineralogy of Professor Cleveland is very good. He adheres to the following method throughout the whole of his work. The subject is first described, the chemical characters are given, its uses, the geological situation, and its localities. It is on the latter point where the importance of the subject rests, that the merits of our author are conspicuous. The whole work may be considered as an elaborate and well digested compilation, and in collecting the localities of American minerals, the volume is rendered highly valuable, both to ourselves and foreigners.

In this work are some omissions, which if supplied, may render future

editions more perfect. There is no account of aerolites, or those substances, whether earthy or metallic, which have so often fallen from the atmosphere, particularly in the United States. The mineral waters of our country, so numerous and important, are unnoticed, except where (p. 105) it is mentioned, that the waters of Ballston, Saratoga, and Lebanon Springs, in the state of New-York, contain carbonic acid. We have visited these springs, and can assure Professor C. that he is correct in the two first, but not so in the last. Lebanon Spring, in the town of Canaan, Columbia County, issues from the south side of a hill, through a limestone of secondary formation, underlaid by slate. The water is tepid and pure, without impregnation of earth or acid. Bubbles of air are constantly extricated, and rise through the water, but do not combine with it; for on collecting and examining a quantity, it was found to be nothing more than atmospheric air.

As the localities of American minerals are important to our country, and additional information, on this subject, will render Professor C's work more valuable, we take the liberty of referring him to some localities, not mentioned in his work.

There is a nitre cave in Henderson County, Kentucky, which has been discovered and explored for ten miles beneath the surface, having numerous ramifications. (Med. Repos. vol. xvii. p. 391.) There are numerous caves of this kind in Kentucky, but this exceeds the one described, (p. 108,) and all others hitherto known. On the subject of the muriate of soda, (p. 115,) our author has omitted the incrustations of salt on the Arkansas river, and the existence of a salt mountain, high up the Missouri. (Med. Repos. vol. vii. p. 408.) Gypsum has been found abundant in Pennsylvania, on the Susquehannah, and in Kentucky, of which we have seen specimens, and it has been brought from 150 leagues up the Missouri. (Med. Repos. vol. viii. p. 80.) Allum is manufactured in New-Jersey,

from pyrites, and is found native on Shawangunk mountain in the state of New-York. (Med. Repos. vol. ix. p. 326.) According to the best of our recollection, adamantinite spar has been found near Philadelphia. On the subject of quartz, (p. 215) Dr. Arnell is quoted as authority. This gentleman made a communication on the mineralogy of the country where he lived, but by some unaccountable mistake he made the granulated quartz of Shawangunk mountain, to be the arid dry quartz of Kirwan, which is not the case. Being unacquainted with the subject, he introduced an entire paragraph, as his own, from a communication in the Med. Repos. (vol. ix. p. 326,) and by a wrong application perverted the sense. In addition to the localities of flint, Professor C. may add, that it is found abundantly near Asbury, in Sussex county, New-Jersey, and in scattering nodules wherever limestone abounds in that state, as examined by the writer of this article, who visited that country, with a particular view, by order of government, during the late war. He has also seen hexagonal crystals of mica, in the granite found near New-York. No locality for pumice is given in the United States. A red specimen, from the Missouri, was in the possession of Dr. Mitchell, and black pu-

mice has been found near Hudson city, in New-York. Sulphate of barytes is found in Sussex county, New-Jersey, (Med. Rep. vol. 7.) Sulphuret of Molybdena, in Chester county, Pennsylvania; and in Westchester county of this state. Manganese, in Nova Scotia, and New-York, (Med. Rep. vol. xi.) Antimony, near Saugerties, (Med. Rep. vol. x.) Sulphate of magnesia, in a cave, in Green Briar county, Virginia, (Med. Repos. vol. ix.) Asphaltum, at Cape St. Antonio, in the island of Cuba, (Med. Rep. vol. viii.)-and sulphur, in Ontario county, New-York, (Med. Rep. vol. ix. p. 88.)

These are a few of the localities which have occurred to our recollection, and many others not enumerated by Professor Cleaveland, may be found by consulting the Medical Repository of New-York, of which 18 volumes have been published.

Upon the whole, we consider this work a valuable acquisition to the science of mineralogy, and take pleasure in recommending it to the attention of students and others interested in the subject, and we hope the author will be better rewarded than authors generally are, and be requited by something more than our thanks for his labour.

K.

ART. 4. BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF DR. RUSH.

WE have copied, by permission, from Dr. Hosack's Discourse, introductory to a course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Physic, delivered in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York, and published in the fourth volume of the Medical and Philosophical Register, a work replete with useful and entertaining matter, the following interesting biographical sketch of one of the most ingenious and erudite physicians, and one of the most amiable and accomplished men of his age.

After paying a just tribute to the luminaries of other days, to Hippocrates,

and Galen, to Sydenham and Boerhaave, the learned Professor proceeds:

'But, gentlemen, while we thus revere the great and the good of the old world, let us do homage to merit in the new. While we acknowledge the benefits which the science of medicine has received from the physicians of Europe, let us not be unmindful of the debt of gratitude we owe to a native of our own soil, who was no less an ornament to human nature, than his various exertions have been precious to his profession, to science, and his country.

'Your feelings, I trust, will be in uni-

son with mine, while, in addition to the numerous offerings of public and private respect, which have been paid to the memory of Doctor Benjamin Rush, we devote a few moments to the contemplation of the professional attainments, the public services, the moral and religious character, which make up the portrait of that distinguished philosopher and physician.

Doctor Rush was born on the 24th of December, 1745, on his father's estate, about twelve miles from the city of Philadelphia. His ancestors followed William Penn from England to Pennsylvania, in the year 1683. They chiefly belonged to the society of Quakers, and were all, as well as his parents, distinguished for the industry, the virtue, and the piety, characteristic of their sect. His grandfather, James Rush, whose occupation was that of a gunsmith, resided on his estate near Philadelphia, and died in the year 1727. His son John, the father of Dr. Rush, inherited both his trade and his farm, and was equally distinguished for his industry and ingenuity. He died while his son Benjamin was yet young, and left him to the care of an excellent mother, who took an active interest in his education and welfare. In a letter which I had the pleasure to receive from Dr. Rush, a short time before his death, and which was written upon his return from a visit to the tomb of his ancestors, he thus expresses the obligation he felt for the early impressions of piety he had received from his parents:

"I have acquired and received nothing from the world which I prize so highly as the religious principles I inherited from them; and I possess nothing that I value so much as the innocence and purity of their characters."*

* But this was not the only source of

* The letter here referred to was originally addressed, by Dr. Rush, to the Hon. John Adams, Esq. late President of the United States: from a copy of the same, sent to the author by Dr. Rush, several of the preceding interesting particulars have been taken.

that virtue and religion for which he was so eminently distinguished. His mother, as if influenced with a presentiment of the future destinies of her son, resolved to give him the advantages of the best education which our country then afforded:—For this purpose he was sent, at the early age of eight or nine years, to the West Nottingham Grammar School, and placed under the care of his maternal uncle, the Rev. Doctor Samuel Finley, an excellent scholar and an eminent teacher, and whose talents and learning afterwards elevated him to the Presidency of the College of Princeton. At this school young Rush remained five years, for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages, and other branches necessary to qualify him, as preparatory for a collegiate course of study. But under the tuition and guidance of Dr. Finley, he was not only instructed in classical literature;—he also acquired what was of no less importance, and which characterized him through life,—a habit of study and observation, a reverence for the Christian religion, and the habitual performance of the duties it inculcates. For his accomplished and pious instructor not only regarded the temporal, but the spiritual welfare of those committed to his care.

At the age of fourteen, after completing his course of classical studies, he was removed to the college of Princeton, then under the superintendence of President Davies, one of the most eloquent preachers and learned divines our country has produced.

At college, our pupil not only performed his duties with his usual attention and success, but he became distinguished for his talents, his uncommon progress in his studies, and especially for his eloquence in public speaking. For this latter acquirement, he was doubtless indebted to the example set before him by President Davies, whose talents as a pulpit orator were universally acknowledged, and were fre-

quently the theme of his pupil's admiration.

Dr. Rush received the degree of bachelor of arts in the autumn of 1760, at the early age of fifteen. The next succeeding six years of his life were devoted to the study of medicine, under the direction of Dr. John Redman, at that time an eminent practitioner in the city of Philadelphia. Upon commencing the study of medicine, the writings of Hippocrates were among the very first works which attracted his attention; and, as an evidence of the early impressions they made upon his mind, and of the attachment he had formed to them, let it be remembered, that Dr. Rush, when a student of medicine, translated the aphorisms of Hippocrates from the Greek into his vernacular tongue, in the seventeenth year of his age. From this early exercise he probably derived that talent of investigation, that spirit of inquiry, and those extensive views of the nature and causes of disease, which give value to his writings, and have added important benefits to the science of medicine. The same mode of acquiring knowledge which was recommended by Mr. Locke, and the very manner of his commonplace book, was also early adopted by Dr. Rush, and was daily continued to the last of his life. To his records, made in 1762, we are at this day indebted for many important facts illustrative of the yellow fever, which prevailed in, and desolated the city of Philadelphia, in that memorable year. Even in reading, it was the practice of Dr. Rush, and for which he was first indebted to his friend Dr. Franklin, to mark with a pen or pencil, any important fact, or any peculiar expression, remarkable either for its strength or its elegance. Like Gibbon, "he investigated with his pen always in his hand;"—believing, with an ancient classic, that to study without a pen is to dream—"Studium sine calamo somnium."

Having with great fidelity completed his course of medical studies under

Dr. Redman, he embarked for Europe, and passed two years at Edinburgh, attending the lectures of those celebrated professors, Dr. Monro, Dr. Gregory, Dr. Cullen, and Dr. Black.

In the spring of 1768, after defending an inaugural dissertation "*de coctione ciborum in ventriculo*," he received the degree of doctor of medicine. In that exercise, which was written with classical purity and elegance, it was the object of Dr. Rush to illustrate, by experiment, an opinion that had been expressed by Dr. Cullen, that the aliment, in a few hours after being received into the stomach, undergoes the acetous fermentation. This fact he established by three different experiments, made upon himself; experiments, which a mind less ardent in the pursuit of truth, would readily have declined.

From Edinburgh Dr. Rush proceeded to London, where, in attendance upon the hospitals of that city, the lectures of its celebrated teachers, and the society of the learned, he made many accessions to the stock of knowledge he had already acquired.

In the spring of 1769, after visiting Paris, he returned to his native country, and immediately commenced the practice of physic in the city of Philadelphia, in which he soon became eminently distinguished.

Few men have entered the profession in any age or country with more numerous qualifications as a physician, than those possessed by Dr. Rush. His gentleness of manner, his sympathy with the distressed, his kindness to the poor, his varied and extensive erudition, his professional acquirements, and his faithful attention to the sick, all united in procuring for him the esteem, the respect, and the confidence of his fellow citizens, and thereby introducing him to an extensive and lucrative practice.

It is observed, as an evidence of the diligence and fidelity with which Dr. Rush devoted himself to his medical studies, during the six years he had been

the pupil of Dr. Redman, that he absented himself from his business but two days in the whole of that period of time. I believe it may also be said, that from the time he commenced the practice of medicine to the termination of his long and valuable life, except when confined by sickness, or occupied by business of a public nature, he never absented himself from the city of Philadelphia, nor omitted the performance of his professional duties a single day. It is also stated, that during the thirty years of his attendance as a physician to the Pennsylvania hospital, such was his punctuality, his love of order, and his sense of duty, that he not only made his daily visit to that institution, but was never absent ten minutes after the appointed hour of prescribing.

In a few months after his establishment in Philadelphia, Dr. Rush was elected a professor in the medical school which had been recently established by the laudable exertions of Dr. Shippen, Dr. Kuhn, Dr. Morgan, and Dr. Bond. For this station his talents and education peculiarly qualified him. As in the case of Boerhaave, such too had been the attention bestowed by Dr. Rush upon every branch of medicine, that he was equally prepared to fill any department in which his services might be required.

The professorships of anatomy, the theory and practice, clinical medicine, and the *materia medica*, being already occupied, he was placed in the chair of chemistry, which he filled in such a manner as immediately to attract the attention of all who heard him, not only to the branch he taught, but to the learning, the abilities, and eloquence, of the teacher.

In the year 1789 Dr. Rush was elected the successor of Dr. Morgan to the chair of theory and practice of physic. In 1791, upon an union being effected between the college of Philadelphia and the university of Pennsylvania, he was appointed to the professorship of the institutes and clinical prac-

tice; and in 1805, upon the resignation of the learned and venerable Dr. Kuhn, he was chosen to the united professorships of the theory and practice of physic and of clinical medicine, which he held the remainder of his life. To the success with which these several branches of medicine were taught by Dr. Rush, the popularity of his lectures, the yearly increase of the number of his pupils, the unexampled growth of the medical school of Philadelphia, and the consequent diffusion of medical learning, bear ample testimony; for, with all due respect to the distinguished talents with which the other professorships of that university have hitherto been, and still continue to be filled, it will be admitted, that to the learning, the abilities, and the eloquence of Dr. Rush, it owes much of that celebrity and elevation to which it has attained. What Boerhaave was to the medical school of Leyden, or Dr. Cullen to that of Edinburgh, Dr. Rush was to the university of Pennsylvania.

But Dr. Rush did not confine his attention and pursuits either to the practice of medicine or to the duties of his professorship: his ardent mind did not permit him to be an inactive spectator of those important public events which occurred at an early period of his life.

The American revolution; the independence of his country; the establishment of a new constitution of government for the United States, and the amelioration of the constitution of his own particular state, all successively interested his feelings, and induced him to take an active concern in the scenes that were passing. He held a seat in the celebrated congress of 1776, as a representative of the state of Pennsylvania, and subscribed the ever memorable instrument of American independence. In 1777 he was appointed physician general of the military hospital for the middle department; and in the year 1787 he received the additional gratification and evidence of his country's confidence in his talents, and his

patriotism, by being chosen a member of the state convention for the adoption of the federal constitution.

‘These great events being accomplished, Dr. Rush gradually retired from political life, resolved to dedicate the remainder of his days to the practice of his profession, the performance of his collegiate duties, and the publication of those doctrines and principles in medicine which he considered calculated to advance the interests of his favourite science, or to diminish the evils of human life. In a letter which I received from him as early as the year 1794, he expresses this determination, adding, “I have lately become a mere spectator of all public events.” And in a conversation on this subject during the two last years of his life, he expressed to me the high gratification which he enjoyed in his medical studies and pursuits, and his regret that he had not at a much earlier period withdrawn his attention from all other subjects and bestowed it exclusively upon his profession.

‘Young gentlemen, let this declaration of that venerable character, who, like Hippocrates of old, well knew the extent of his art, and the comparative shortness of human life, impress your minds with the duties before you; let it teach you, too, the value of time, that it may not be occupied in those pursuits which are unconnected with science or your profession; and, especially, that it be not wasted in idle and unprofitable amusements; for, of the physician it is not enough to say,

“That there he liv’d, or here expir’d.”

POPE.

‘Such was the attachment of Dr. Rush to his profession, that speaking of his approaching dissolution, he remarks, “When that time shall come, I shall relinquish many attractions to life, and among them a pleasure which to me has no equal in human pursuits; I mean that which I derived from studying, teaching, and practising medicine.” But he loved it as a science: principles in medicine were the great objects of

all his inquiries. He has well observed, that medicine without principles, is an humble art, and a degrading occupation; but directed by principles, the only sure guide to a safe and successful practice—it imparts the highest elevation to the intellectual and moral character of man.

‘But the high professional character and attainments of Dr. Rush, did not alone display themselves in his skill as a physician, or his abilities as a teacher; he was equally distinguished as a writer and an author.

‘The present occasion does not allow me to recite to you even the numerous subjects of his medical publications;* much less does it afford an opportunity to review the opinions they contain. In the ensuing course of lectures these will severally fall under our attention, as the various subjects to which they relate may present themselves. Permit me, however, generally to observe, that the numerous facts and principles which the writings of Dr. Rush contain, the doctrines they inculcate relative to the nature and causes of disease, and the improvements they have introduced into the practice of medicine, recommend them to your attentive perusal and study, while the perspicuity and elegance of the style in which they are written, give them an additional claim to your attention as among the finest models of composition. The same remarks are equally applicable to the epistolary style of Dr. Rush and that of his conversation; in both of which he eminently excelled.

‘Mr. Fox declared in the British House of Commons, that he had learned more from Mr. Burke’s conversation than from all the books he had ever read. It may also be observed of the conversation of Dr. Rush, that such

* For an ample and minute account of the writings of Dr. Rush, the reader is particularly referred to the excellent and instructive discourse delivered before the Medical Society of Charleston, by the Hon. David Ramsay, M. D.

were the riches of his mind; such was the active employment of all its faculties; so constant was his habit of giving expression to his thoughts in an extensive correspondence, in the preparation of his public discourses, and in his daily intercourse with the world, that few persons ever left his society without receiving instruction, and expressing their astonishment at the perpetual stream of eloquence in which his thoughts were communicated.

‘It has frequently been the subject of surprise, that amidst the numerous avocations of Dr. Rush, as a practitioner and a teacher of medicine, that he found leisure for the composition and the publication of the numerous medical and literary works which have been the production of his pen.

‘Although Dr. Rush possessed by nature an active and discriminating mind, in which were blended great quickness of perception, and a retentive memory; although he enjoyed the benefits of an excellent preliminary and professional education, it was only habits of uncommon industry, punctuality in the performance of all his engagements, the strictest temperance and regularity in his mode of life, that enabled him to accomplish so much in his profession, and to contribute so largely to the medical literature of his country. Dr. Rush, like most men who have extended the boundaries of any department of human knowledge; who have contributed to the improvement of any art or science, was in habits of early rising, by which he always secured what Gibbon has well denominated “*the sacred portion of the day.*”

‘The great moralist* justly observes, that “to temperance every day is bright, and every hour is propitious to diligence.” The extreme temperance of Dr. Rush, in like manner, enabled him to keep his mind in continual employment, thereby “setting at defiance the morning mist and evening damp—the blasts of the east, and the clouds of the

south.”* He knew not that “lethargy of indolence” that follows the inordinate gratifications of the table. His ciesto did not consist in indulgence upon the bed or in the armed chair, to recover those powers which had been paralyzed or suspended by an excessive meal, or the intemperate use of vinous or spirituous drinks.

Dr. Johnson, during his tour to the Hebrides, when fatigued by his journey, retired to his chamber and wrote his celebrated Latin ode addressed to Mrs. Thrale.† Dr. Rush, in like manner, after the fatigues of professional duty, refreshed his mind by the perusal of some favourite poet, some work of taste, some volume of travels, biography, or history. These were the pillows on which he sought repose.

But the virtues of the heart, like the faculties of his mind, were also in continual exercise for the benefit of his fellow men; while the numerous humane, charitable, and religious associations, which do honour to the city of Philadelphia, bear testimony to the philanthropy and piety which animated the bosom of their departed benefactor, let it also be remembered, that, as with the good Samaritan, the poor were the objects of his peculiar care; and that in the latter, and more prosperous years of his life, one seventh of his income was expended upon the children of affliction and want. Dr. Boerhaave said of the poor, that they were his best patients, because God was their paymaster.

Let it also be recorded, that the last act of Dr. Rush was an act of charity, and that the last expression which fell from his lips was an injunction to his son, “Be indulgent to the poor.”

“Vale egregium academiae decus! tuum nomen mecum semper durabit; et laudes et honores tui in æternum manebunt.”‡

* Boswell, vol. I. p. 260.

† Boswell.

‡ These words were addressed by Dr. Rush, to his particular friend and preceptor, Dr. Cullen.

ART. 5. TRANSACTIONS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Sitting of June 10.

CIRCULAR.

THE Committee who had that duty in charge, reported the following Circular.

New-York, March 1817.

SIR,

Being appointed a committee of the NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY (instituted in the year 1804) for the collection of Manuscripts and scarce Books, relating to the History of this Country, and hoping that it may be in your power to aid our researches, and to contribute to our collection, we beg leave to subjoin an extract from the first Report of the Society, which will explain the object. It is as follows:

"Manuscripts, Records, Pamphlets, and Books relative to the History of this Country, and particularly to the points of inquiry subjoined;

"Orations, Sermons, Essays, Discourses, Poems, and Tracts; delivered, written, or published on any public occasion, or which concern any public transaction or remarkable transaction or event;

"Laws, Journals, Copies of Records, and Proceedings of Congresses, Legislatures, General Assemblies, Conventions, Committees of Safety, Secret Committees for General Objects, Treaties and Negotiations with any Indian Tribes, or with any State or Nation;

"Proceedings of Ecclesiastical Conventions, Synods, General Assemblies, Presbyteries, and Societies of all denominations of Christians;

"Narratives of Missionaries, and Proceedings of Missionary Societies;

"Narratives of Indian Wars, Battles and Exploits; of the Adventures and Sufferings of Captives, Voyagers, and Travellers;

"Minutes and Proceedings of Societies for Political, Literary, and Scientific Purposes;

"Accounts of Universities, Colleges, Academies, and Schools; their origin, progress, and present state;

"Topographical descriptions of Cities, Counties, and Districts, at various periods, with Maps, and whatever relates to the progressive Geography of the County;

"Statistical Tables; Table of Diseases, Births and Deaths, and of Population; of Meteorological Observations, and Facts relative to Climate;

"Accounts of Exports and Imports at various periods, and of the progress of Manufactures and Commerce;

"Magazines, Reviews, Newspapers, and other Periodical Publications, particularly such as appeared antecedent to the year 1783;

"Biographical Memoirs and Anecdotes of eminent and remarkable Persons in America, or who have been connected with its settlement or history;

"Original Essays and disquisitions on the Natural, Civil, Literary, or Ecclesiastical History of any State, City, Town, or District."

As the object recommends itself to the attention of every gentleman who sees the importance of preserving, by such means as are now adopted, the otherwise perishing records of this country, we forbear any other remarks. Whatever information you can give, or Manuscripts and scarce Books you can contribute, be pleased to address to the care of Mr. JAMES EASTBURN, in this city, and your communications will be thankfully acknowledged by the Society.

We are, Sir, very respectfully,

Your most obedient servants,

JAMES EASTBURN,	} <i>Committee of the N. Y. Historical Society, for collecting Manuscripts and scarce Books.</i>
JOHN W. FRANCIS,	
JAMES SMITH,	

The Hon. Egbert Benson, late President of the Society, at the request of Isaac Van Wart, deposited with the Society, for the more safe preservation of it, the medal presented to him by Congress, as one of the captors of Major André.

John Pintard, Esq. recording secretary, communicated to the Society the minutes of the astronomical observations, taken for determining the latitude of the City of New-York, made in October, 1769, by Mr. David Rittenhouse of Philadelphia, and Capt. John Montresor, of the British corps of engineers, at that time stationed in this city, at the request of the Chamber of Commerce, and which have never been published. The mean of the different observations, gave 40° 42' 8" for the latitude of Fort George, near the present Battery.

It was resolved, that application should be made to the Corporation of this city, to ascertain the site of the south-west bastion of Fort George, on which spot the above observations for determining the latitude of this city were made, and to perpetuate the same, by erecting a monument with suitable inscriptions.

It was further resolved, that the Corpora-

tion should be solicited, in behalf of the Society, to have a new series of observations made, for the purpose of determining with precision the latitude of this city, and to cause an appropriate column and monument to be erected, with suitable inscriptions to perpetuate the same.

The President of the United States being expected to arrive in this city on the ensuing day, it was moved by Col. Gibbs, and seconded by J. G. Bogert, Esq. that the ordinary forms be dispensed with, and that, as a tribute of respect, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, be elected an honorary member of this Society, which was unanimously agreed to.

In the absence of his excellency, De Witt Clinton, L. L. D. president of the Society, David Hosack, F. R. S. one of the vice presidents, was deputed in behalf of the Society to wait on the President of the United States, and present, in their name, the certificate of his election.

Sitting of June 13.

The ceremony of inducting the President of the United States as an honorary member of this Society, took place this day, at an extraordinary meeting held for that purpose.

His excellency De Witt Clinton, governor elect of this state, and president of the Society, delivered a pertinent address on the occasion, to which the President of the United States made an appropriate and eloquent reply.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

Sitting of May 8.

A letter, addressed to Dr. D. Hosack by Dr. Mac Bride of South Carolina, was read. In this communication Dr. Mac Bride gave an account of the *Lycoperdon* tuber of Clayton, a subterranean fungus, found in the southern States. According to Dr. M. this vegetable is most frequently dug up in lands, which have not been cleared of their original wood more than three or four years, in the preparation for planting. It is found at various depths, from a few inches to two feet, and it is sometimes met with partly above ground. Dr. Mac Bride has seen it in every variety of soil except the swamps; it seems to attain its greatest size in loose rich lands, the forest trees of which were the different species of oak, the *juglans alba* of Linn: and *pinus tæda*. It is very common in the southern states, but rarely found farther north than Maryland. Its shape is irregular; the largest specimens approach the globular form: or the cylindrical with globular ends. Dr. Mac Bride has seen a specimen which weighed fifteen pounds, and has been informed that a single

tuber has weighed thirty or forty pounds. The common opinion entertained of this substance is, that it is the root of the *erythrina herbacea*, or *convolvulus panduratus*. The usual Indian name for it is *tuckahoe*, or *Indian potato*. It was used by the Indians as an article of food, as their name for it is said to imply.

Dr. Mac Bride considers this fungus as parasitic. Like other fungi, it may emanate, he thinks, from dead wood; but the smallest specimens which he has seen were attached to living roots. Dr. M. in his interesting memoir noticed at some length its peculiar structure: from chemical and other experiments he is led to conclude that the inner part is wholly, or in a great measure, composed of gluten, but differently modified from that which we obtain from the cerealia. He has not procured from it any starch or fibrous matter. The communication was accompanied with numerous specimens of this singular vegetable, which were exhibited to the members; and the thanks of the society were voted to its author.

Dr. Mitchill read an extensive memoir on organic remains, an abstract of which was given in our last Magazine.

Sitting of June 12.

A memoir on the Geography of Africa, by Mr. John H. Eddy, was read. In this paper the author attempted to reconcile some of the more apparently variant statements of modern travellers respecting this portion of the globe, and took particular notice of the interesting narratives of Riley and Adams in connexion with the publications some time before the public from the pens of Rennell, Park, and Barrow. The author evinced research and ingenuity, and the greater confidence was placed in his views, from his well known accuracy and excellence as a geographer.

Information being received that the Executive of the Union, now in this city on a tour through the country, intended to visit the apartments of the New-York Institution, on motion of Dr. Francis, it was resolved, in testimony of the high respect entertained by this Society for the talents, virtues, and public services of JAMES MONROE, President of the United States of America, that he be forthwith admitted an honorary member of this Association, and that the usual forms of balloting be dispensed with. Whereupon Dr. Hosack and Dr. Mitchill were appointed a Committee to wait upon the President, and communicate to him the intentions of the Society; and further, it was determined, that an extra meeting be held on the following day.

Sitting of June 13.

An extra meeting of the Literary and Philosophical Society being convened this day at 12 o'clock, upon the Chief Magistrate of the Nation being conducted into the Philosophical Hall, the following Address was made to him by his Excellency De Witt Clinton, L.L.D. the President of the Institution.

"SIR,

"As it has been the usage of this Society to enrol among its members, such characters as are distinguished for their virtues, their intellectual powers, and their literary attainments, it affords me great pleasure to inform you that you have been unanimously admitted an honorary member—the highest honour in our power to bestow—and it is peculiarly gratifying to find that on this occasion the honour which is conferred is reflected on the institution.

"Viewing, in the course of your past life, the certain pledge of an able and patriotic administration, we are fully persuaded that you will always keep steadily in view the great interests of literature and science, as inseparably identified with the honour, the glory, and the prosperity of our country."

To which Mr. Monroe replied immediately in substance,—That he was highly gratified by the honour which had been conferred on him by a society distinguished for the learning and patriotism of its members, and that he had also a due sensibility to its favourable anticipations of his future conduct, which had been announced in such kind and flattering terms by its president.—That with them he thought that the honour, glory, and prosperity of our country were intimately connected with its literature and science; and taking, as he did, a deep interest in the success of our Republican Government, he begged to assure them that the promotion of knowledge to the utmost of his feeble abilities, would always be an object of his attention and solicitude.

LYCEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

Sitting of May 26.

Mr. Pierce read to the society a narrative of his excursion to the Catskill Mountains, giving the natural history and topography of that district of country.

Sitting of June 2.

Dr. Mitchell, the president of the Lyceum, and Dr. Townsend, the committee appointed, by a resolve of the society, to visit and explore the tract between the Highlands and the Catskill Mountains, made a report in part; from which report the following is an extract:

"It was the good fortune of the commissioners to find another skeleton of that huge creature the Elephas Mastodon, which though apparently extinct, was formerly an inhabitant of New-York. This happened on the 27th and 29th of May, upon the farm of Mr. Yelverton, near Chester, a village in the town of Goshen. The soil is a black peat or turf, sufficiently inflammable to be employed for fuel. Its surface is overgrown with grass, forming a luxuriant meadow for grazing.—The herbage and the bottom in which it grows, have a near resemblance to the turf meadow of Newton, in Queen's County, Long Island. The sward and turf covering the skeleton are about four feet deep. Beneath these is a stratum of coarse vegetable stems and films, resembling chopped straw or drift stuff, along the sea-shore, about a foot and a half thick; and under this is a stratum of fine bluish and soft clay. Specimens of these are brought away, and are herewith presented. The bones raised were parts of a lower jaw with its teeth, of a scapula, of a humerus, of an ulna and radius, of the bones of the feet, of ribs, and of vertebrae. The upper maxillary bone was found, with its grinders and tusks, in their natural situation. Dr. Townsend and Dr. Seely, who had from the beginning aided with their own hands the acquisition of these curious remains, now laboured with the greatest assiduity in the pit to uncover completely, and elevate connectedly, these important parts of the animal. The unparalleled association of bones, teeth, and ivory prongs, were, after much exertion, denuded of their mud and developed to view. They lay upside down, or, in other words, their natural position was inverted, as if the creature had died in a supine posture. The palate bones were perfectly in sight, with the huge molares on each side. From the point forward where the palate joins the upper maxillary bone in other animals, two ivory tusks proceeded. These were not inserted in sockets; at least no such holes or sockets could be found; but they seemed to be formed by a gradual change of bone to ivory, or of osseous to eburneous matter. In this respect the conversion resembled the jaw and tooth of the Saurian reptile of Neversink, already in the cabinet of the Professor of Natural History; in which organization the jaw is converted gradually to tooth. Their direction was forward, with a bold curvature outward and upward. Between the tusks could be seen and felt the nasal processes to which the proboscis had formerly been attached. They were short and ungular. On attempting to loosen the left tusk from its clayey bed, it broke across, though touched in the most delicate manner. Though approached with the gentlest touch, it flaked off in considerable portions, and cracked

through in several other places. Finding it wholly impossible to preserve its entirety, recourse was had to measuring the relics as they lay, and of making drawings from them as accurately as possible. And as the fragments of the tusk were handed up, Dr. Mitchell measured them by a rule, and found their amount, reckoning within bounds, to be eight feet and nine inches; or taking into calculation the space of connexion with the jaw as being three inches, or perhaps more, the length of the tusk was nine feet, or upwards, of *solid ivory*.* The circumference at the base was two feet and two inches, making a diameter of eight inches and two-thirds! The taper was easy, gradual, and smooth, like the tusks of other elephants. Dr. Townsend made a sketch of the parts *in situ*, before they were removed; by which it will be seen how the grinders are situated in relation to the tusks, and how tusks are to be considered as holding a middle place, in their anatomical structure and use, between teeth and horns. The various parts of the animal which were disinterred, and the drawings and illustrations, are herewith submitted to the society.

"Although the fragile and friable nature of these bones might render it impossible ever to connect them into a complete skeleton, the commissioners state it as a matter of the highest probability, that at the aforesaid place, the remainder of a mammoth, as huge perhaps as ever walked the earth, reposes in the swamp, not more than fifty-four miles from the site of this institution.—He has already heard the resuscitating voice of the Lyceum."

Sitting of June 9.

Dr. Mitchell reported, that he had written an answer to Professor Sommé of Antwerp, concerning the incubation of the hen's eggs, dipped in mucilage of gum arabic, packed in powdered charcoal, and hermetically sealed.

* The tusks, though solid, are changed in their nature. Professor Mac Neven, honorary member of the Lyceum, mentioned, in the society, that he had found their substance to be converted into carbonate of lime.

ed in a leaden box, which had been sent to New-York for an experiment. The eggs were laid on the 21st Feb. at Antwerp, and were put under a sitting hen of Mr. Clements of New-York on the 29th April. They did not hatch. They were evidently, on their arrival, in a living state, that is, their vitality was not extinct, but the animating principle was nevertheless too much enfeebled and exhausted to be stimulated to growth and evolution. This experiment, though unsuccessful, was, nevertheless, he observed, full of physiological instruction. It had a great analogy to the Penguin's eggs, presented to Dr. M. lately, by Capt. Fanning; unfit, indeed, for hatching, but yet sound and good for eating.

Dr. Mitchell also presented a letter which he had received from H. A. S. Dearborn, Esq. of Boston, accompanying two perfect specimens of the fresh water Kusk, as it is called, taken in Sebago pond, in the district of Maine; on examining them, Doctor M. found reason to believe, that these individuals belonged to a species of fresh water cod; that this was not the *gadus lota*, or eel-pout of Europe, but another species not known to trans-atlantic naturalists. He also stated, that he had observed, in this fish, an appearance of an external organ of hearing, in the form of concave and pointed appendices to the anterior pair of orifices, commonly called nostrils, and actually having a resemblance to outward ears.

On motion of Mr. Francis, resolved, unanimously,—That the members of this Society, wear the usual badge of mourning, for one month, in testimony of their respect for their late fellow member, JAMES S. WATKINS, M. D. deceased.

Sitting of June 16.

A letter was received from Sylvanus Miller, Esq. member of the Lyceum, giving information that another skeleton of the Mammoth had been discovered in Ulster County, and offering facilities in procuring it for the society, for which purpose measures were accordingly taken.

ART. 6. LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE following very extraordinary account of the discovery of fossil bones of the Rhinoceros in a lime-stone cavern near Plymouth, in England, by Mr. Whitby, was communicated to the Royal Society, by Sir Everard Home, on the 27th of February, 1817.

"Sir Joseph Banks had requested Mr. Whitby, when he went to superintend the breakwater constructing at Plymouth, to inspect all the caverns that should be met with in the lime-stone rocks during the quarrying,

and to send up to him any fossil bones that might be found. The fossil bones described in this paper occurred in a cavern in a lime-stone rock on the south side of the Catwater. This lime-stone is decidedly transition. *This cavern was found after they had quarried 160 feet into the solid rock.* It was 45 feet long, and filled with clay, and had no communication whatever with the external furnace. The bones were remarkably perfect specimens. They were all decidedly bones of the Rhinoceros; but they belonged to three different animals. They consisted of teeth, bones of the spine, of the scapula, of the fore legs, and

of the metatarsal bones of the hind legs. They were compared by Sir Everard with the bones of a skeleton of a Rhinoceros in the possession of Mr. Brookes, which is considered as belonging to the largest of the species ever seen in England. The fossil bones were mostly of a large size, though some of them belonged to a smaller animal. Several of them were analyzed by Mr. Brande. He found one specimen composed as follows—

“Phosphate of lime, *sixty parts*;—Carbonate of lime, *twenty-eight parts*;—Animal matter, *two parts*;—Water, *ten parts*;—Total, *one hundred parts*.

“The teeth as usual contained a greater proportion of phosphate of lime than the other bones. These bones were remarkably clean and perfect, and constitute the finest specimens of fossil bones ever found in this country.”

Sir Humphrey Davy, in a recent communication to the Royal Society, states, that he is of Mr. Farey's opinion, that falling stars are solid ignited masses, moving with great velocity, and are not gaseous meteors.

Some very curious discoveries, highly interesting to the lovers of Natural History, have recently been communicated to the Royal Society, by Mr. Todd, a medical gentleman, as the result of numerous experiments on the *Torpedo*, or Electrical Fish. Mr. Todd observes, that the shocks received from the animal were never sensible above the shoulder, and seldom above the joint: the intensity, also, of the shock bore no relation to the size of the fish, but an evident relation to its liveliness, and vice versa. The shock did not always follow the touch; but required a degree of irritation, such as pressing, pricking, or squeezing the animal; whilst not unfrequently animals to appearance perfectly vivacious, suffered this irritation without discharging any shock whatever. But the most curious fact is, that when caught by the hand, they sometimes writhed and twisted about, endeavouring to extricate themselves by muscular exertion; and did not, until they found these means unavailing, attempt the exercise of their electrical powers: though in many instances they had recourse to that power in the first moment of coercion. It was also ascertained, by repeated experiments, putting two animals of equally apparent health, into vessels of water, drawing successive shocks from one, and suffering the other to remain quiescent, that the death of the animal was hastened by the abstraction of its electric fluid!

Professor Leslie has discovered that decayed whin-stone or friable mould, thoroughly desiccated and reduced to a powder, has an absorbent power that will congeal water, by

the evaporation it promotes, under an exhausted receiver.

It is stated, that Mr. T. Carter Galpin, a young man of Bridport, has invented an instrument which, in one second of time, gives the day of the month; the moon's age; rising and setting of the sun; the time of high water at Bridport harbour; the degree of the sign in which the sun is; the moon's southing; declination of the sun; moveable feasts; cycle of the moon; &c. exact for any number of years.

FRANCE.

A phosphorescent powder has been manufactured by a chemist in Paris, of such power, that an ounce phial filled with it, is capable of affording light sufficient to read and write. The night traveller has, therefore, only to carry the phial along with him, and without any further trouble can be furnished with light whenever he chooses.

M. Sage has lately stated, in a memoir published at Paris, the efficacy of flor. volatile alkali in cases of severe apoplexy. “For at least 40 years,” says he, “I have had opportunities of witnessing the efficacy of volatile alkali taken internally, as an immediate remedy for the apoplexy, if employed on the first appearance of the disease.”

M. DE PRADT, formerly Archbishop of Malines, has recently published an interesting work, ‘On Colonies and the Existing Revolution in America.’ He is in favour of their emancipation.

ITALY.

A fragment of the Consular Annals was found at Rome, on the 29th of March, in the ruins of the Temple of Castor. It corresponds with the tables that were found some time before, and deposited in the Capitol. They contain the names of eight of the *Decemvirs*, who were the authors of the twelve tables.

The Gazette of Venice says, that a Venetian pretends to have discovered the means of impelling a vessel at sea, without the assistance of sails, steam, or oars. He also declares that the machine, of which he is the inventor, will have the advantage not less greater than the first, of securing the vessel from shipwreck.

A paragraph dated Naples, April 5, mentions that very interesting discoveries had lately been made at Pompei. Near the temple, a rectangular public edifice, of 260 palms in length and 120 in breadth, with a portico of columns in the interior, has been discovered, and in it several remarkable pieces of statuary and other works of art. It is hoped that this enclosure may prove a productive mine of objects of art.

GERMANY.

M. Francois de Salingre, a chemist of Halverstadt, has discovered a mode of manufacturing an oil from cabbage seeds, superior to any vegetable oil now known. 1. It equals in point of yellow colour and purity the finest oil in Provence. 2. It is inodorous, and has the taste of almonds, which distinguishes it from the oil of rape seed. 3. It may be substituted for olive oil in sallads, and for other domestic uses. 4. When used as lamp oil, it gives a bright flame without smoke. It is also very economical—a given quantity will be consumed much more slowly than the same quantity of rape oil within the same time.

It is well known that the deeper we penetrate into the earth, the greater is the warmth. At Frieberg, they pretend to have calculated that this increase of warmth amounts to one degree of the thermometer for 150 feet, from which it is inferred, that at the depth of 50 German. (225 English) miles iron must melt and the interior of the earth be a sea of liquid fire.

Mr. Henz, an eminent tanner of Srzensk, in Poland, has ascertained that the leaves of the oak are equal to the bark in tanning leather, provided they are used in the month of September, when they possess the bitter sap, which they afterwards lose.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Some persons employed by the Hon. Mark L. Hill, to make improvements on his farm at Phippsburg, situated at the mouth of Kennebec river, whereon are to be seen the remains of the ancient fort built by Sir George Popham in 1607, found, in May last, about 16 inches under the surface of the earth, an axe, which unquestiona-

bly has lain there 210 years; because those of Popham's party, who survived the inclement winter of 1607-8, returned in their ships to England, in May, 1608, and there has been no dwelling house, or person who has lived at, or near the site of this ancient fort since. This axe, being probably the oldest manufactured article known in this part of the country, has been presented by Mr. Hill to the Antiquarian Society.

It appears, by several of the English periodical publications, lately received in this city, that Captain *Riley's Narrative* is in the press, and will soon be published in London, in a quarto form.

J. Eastburn & Co. of New-York, have issued proposals for re-publishing by subscription "*The Quarterly Journal of Science and the Arts*," a work of great erudition and much interest, edited originally at the Royal Society of Great Britain, by William Thomas Brande, Esq. F. R. S. L. and E. B. and others. The publication is to commence in August next.

We understand that Captain O'Connor, of the artillery, has for some time been engaged, by order of the War Department, in translating from the French a celebrated Treatise on the Science of War and Fortification, originally composed by order of the Emperor Napoleon for the use of the students of the Imperial Polytechnic and Military Schools of France. This Work embraces the whole Science of War, and Field and Permanent Fortification, with all the modern inventions and improvements in the latter branches; and in France is universally used by the military, and is esteemed beyond all other productions on the subjects, being considered a masterpiece. We learn that the Translation is completed, and will shortly be published for the use of the Cadets of the United States' Military Academy.

E.

ART. 7. REVIEW AND REGISTER OF THE FINE ARTS.

PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

At an election for president and directors of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, held at the Academy on Monday the second of June instant, the following gentlemen were chosen, viz:—*President*—Joseph Hopkinson. *Directors*—William Tilghman, Edward Pennington, William Meredith, William Rush, Plunket F. Glentworth, James Gibson, Zacccheus Collins, Thomas Cadwalader, John Vaughan, Griffith Evans, Thomas Sully, Joseph Allen Smith.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF THE FINE ARTS.

The following gentlemen have been elected Officers of the American Academy of the Fine Arts for the year 1817—viz.

President—John Trumbull. *Vice President*—John R. Murray. *Directors*—Cadwalader D. Colden, William Cutting, John G. Bogert, David Hosack, Archibald Bruce, Archibald Robertson, Benj. W. Rogers, William Dunlap, John Mc Comb, Saml. L. Waldo, James Renwick. *Treasurer*—John Pintard. *Secretary*—Alex. Robertson. *Keeper and Librarian*—William Dunlap. *Academi-cians*—John Trumbull, William S. Leney, John Mc Comb, John I. Holland, Saml. L. Waldo, William Dunlap, Peter Maverick, John Dixey, Archibald Robertson, Alexander Robertson, A. Anderson, William Rollinson, G. B. Brown, A. Dickinson, John Vanderlyn, J. O. Donnell.

Second Exhibition of the American Academy of the Fine Arts.

(Continued.)

The last mentioned painter (Omeganck) is still living, an ornament to his country, and perhaps the best painter of animals, particularly sheep, which the world possesses. His Landscape is likewise uncommonly fine. The keeper of the Musée de France, when asked why there was no picture of Omeganck in the Exhibition, replied, that in tenderness to him as a living artist, they would not injure him by comparison! Omeganck has since visited the Museum in person, as one of the Commissioners appointed by the King of Holland to reclaim the pictures plundered by the Emperor of the French.

No. 19. *Battle of Cavalry*.—BREYDEL.

In a space whose utmost length is 6 inches, and breadth 5, the painter has represented an extensive plain, on which, and under the walls of a Castle, large bodies of Cavalry are mingled in bloody strife. The composition, drawing, colouring, and touch, show the hand of a master.

No. 20. *Portrait of a Lady*.—W. DUNLAP.

This is a half length of a lady, sitting, and leaning her head on one hand, while the other rests easily on her silk drapery. There is much truth in the composition.

No. 21. *Mary Magdalen*. W. DUNLAP.

A spirited sketch,—the parts most finished make us wish that equal labour had been bestowed on the whole.

No. 22. *Landscape*.—RUYSDAL.

This is a jewel. There were two painters of the name of Ruisdaal, (for with all due deference to the Librarian of the Academy, so we believe the name is spelt,) James and Solomon. The works of the first are valued by Le Brun and by De Burtin at 8000 livres; the second at 1720. James Ruisdaal, whose landscape we believe this to be, was distinguished for his knowledge of nature and of the effect of light and shade. His master was the celebrated Everdingen.

No. 23. *Christ on the Mount of Olives*.—W. DUNLAP.

No. 24. *Infant St. John*.

No. 25. *Battle of Cavalry*.—BREYDEL.

Still more beautiful than its companion, No. 19. The principal Horse and Man are very fine.

No. 26. *Flemish Scene*.

No. 27. *Flemish Card Party*.

Great truth of expression.

No. 28. *Rebekah at the Well*.—W. ALSTON.

This charming picture is painted subsequently to the large picture of the resuscitation of the dead man on touching the bones of the prophet, which established the reputation of Mr. Alston. This last we have not seen. No. 28 does great honour to its author. The lovely Rebekah, un-

conscious that on the common act of hospitality she is performing, an act so congenial to her sex, depends her future fate, has an air of nonchalance well contrasted with the anxious gaze of the faithful Eleazar. The camels and men in the distance are finely painted, particularly the figure on whom the light falls. Mr. Alston's touch is new to us, and we are not prepared to praise it, neither shall we condemn it. The finish of many parts of the picture is very fine. This beautiful composition is the property of Mr. Van Schaick of our city, who when in Europe gratified his taste by encouraging the merit of his countryman Alston, and has set an example to our wealthy merchants, who expend their thousands and tens of thousands upon walls, carpets, and mirrors, but have not heretofore been in the habit of calling forth the talents of the painter to decorate their splendid halls and drawing rooms with the instructive and taste-refining productions of the pencil. Let them be assured that a good picture reflects more honour upon the possessor than ten times the wealth that purchased it; and (a circumstance by no means to be forgotten) will, if taken due care of, increase in value by age.

No. 29. *An old Woman and little Girl by fire-light*.—W. JEWITT.

Mr. Jewitt, quite a young Artist, has succeeded admirably in representing the effect of fire-light, upon two figures well contrasted and happily imitated from nature.

No. 30. *A Storm at Sea*.

An admirable picture, and deserving of a better place.

No. 31. *Portrait of G. Clarke, Esq.*—S. L. WALDO.

No. 32. *Female half length*.—Painted by PARIS BOURDON, the pupil and rival of Titian.

This is the finest specimen of colouring in the Gallery;—we know of none so fine on this side the Atlantic. It is a model for every Artist to study, for colouring, but not for composition or design. It was in colouring alone that Bourdon (or Bourdoue) was the rival of the prince of colourists.

No. 33. *Portrait of a Gentleman*.—S. L. WALDO.

No. 34. *La Madonna dell Gatto*.—Copied from Barocci by Tompkins.

This beautiful little picture represents a Holy Family, the attention of the children occupied by a cat. It is difficult to imagine any thing more true to nature. Barocci was born at Urbino in 1528, and painted most of his great pictures at Rome.

No. 35. *Study for the Woman taken in Adultery*.—J. TRUMBULL.

The large picture was exhibited last Fall, and is, in our opinion, the most perfect of the life-size compositions of Mr. Trumbull. It has the "Bon choix, bien rendu" of the French Connoisseurs. It is a picture which will remind the

beholder of Corregio.* The study is in itself a carefully painted and beautiful picture, principally differing from the large picture, in having the woman's drapery white.

No. 36. *Holy Family, with Eleazer and St. John.*—J. THUMBALL.

A picture of uncommon beauty, evincing a knowledge of all the parts which belong to this enchanting and very difficult art. The St. John is perhaps the finest part of the composition.

No. 37. *Study for our Saviour with little Children.*—J. TRUMBULL.

As the picture itself is in this exhibition, and is much improved upon the study, we will reserve our remarks until we reach its number.

No. 38. *The Virgin and Child, Elizabeth and St. John.*—Copied from ANDREA DEL SARTO by Tompkins.

This is a pendant to No. 34, but though the name of Andrea del Sarto stands higher than that of Barocci, few beholders but will prefer the picture of the latter here exhibited to that of the former. Andrea del Sarto (whose real name was Vanucchi) was born at Florence in 1488. His character of design is learning and simplicity, both of which may be seen in this picture, but there is likewise severity and hardness.

No. 39. *Portrait of the Marquis de la Fayette.*

Very bad.

No. 40. *An old Man.* CUYP.

A head of merit, whether by Cuypp or not.

No. 41. *The Archangel Michael preparing to enchain Satan.* Revelations, chap. 12 and 20. A sketch in Fresco.—ARCHD. ROBERTSON.

One of the effects of the revival of the American Academy of the Fine Arts, and the opening of a Gallery for Exhibition, is that talent is stimulated to action, and sleeping genius roused to exertion. Mr. Robertson has here evinced a knowledge of composition and design which does him honour.

No. 42. *Portrait of Paul Veronese, between Virtue and Vice.* Figures as large as life.—PAUL VERONESE.

Many of our readers will remember a fine engraving of this picture, in the "Florence Gallery." Unfortunately the painting has been so abused as to diminish the satisfaction of the beholder, and almost to destroy the impression which would otherwise be made by the work of so great a master. The composition is grand,—the massing of light and shade, equally so,—and the drawing beautifully correct; but we have only the remains of the colouring of one of the great colourists of the Venetian school. Paolo Cagliari (called Veronese, from the place of his birth) lived from 1530 to 1583; he distinguished himself by many great pictures, but particularly

by four Banquets, executed at Venice, for four several refectories of Convents. A copy of the centre part of one of these great compositions belongs to the American Academy.

No. 43. *The Nativity.*

No. 44. *A Satrap.* MICHAEL ANGELO.

We observe on the first page of the Catalogue that "the titles of the pictures, and the names of the painters, are given as sent in."

No. 45. *The Annunciation.*

No. 46. *Constantia and Sylvia.* SIGNOR WALDRE.

The subject of this picture is from one of Metastasis's Operas. It is an object of great importance for the painter to choose a subject generally known, and generally interesting. We are here attracted by the size of the picture, figures as large as life, and the general tone of the colouring, but the eye, after dwelling a short time on some parts of unquestionable beauty, particularly in the landscape, turns away unsatisfied. The drawing of Constantia's face is very bad.

No. 47. *Landscape.*

No. 48. *Moses striking the Rock.*

No. 49. *Zaphna in the Tragedy of Mahomet.*—MORSE.

It has been suggested that this is a portrait of Mr. John H. Payne, in this character, as he performed it in London.

No. 50. *A head.*

This fine picture ought to have a better situation. It ought to have the strongest light in the room.

No. 51. *An Italian Landscape.* View in the Burghese Gardens.

Very beautiful.

No. 52. *A full length Portrait, size of life, of George Washington.*—G. STEWART.

We are always delighted by the magic of Stewart's pencil. This is either the copy or the original of the picture painted for Lord Lansdown, from which the engraving was made by Heath. We have seen a full length portrait of Washington, by Stewart, giving another view of the face and another attitude, beyond all comparison preferable to this. It is in the possession of Peter Jay Munroe, Esq. We lament that the engraving had not been made from Mr. Munroe's, rather than Lord Lansdown's picture. It is not only a better picture, but it is much more like the person and face of Washington. In No. 52, a disagreeable protuberance of the under lip may be observed, and a deficiency of chin very unfavourable to the physiognomy.

No. 53. *Italian Ruins.*—ALLPORT.

Apparently a copy from a print.

No. 54. *A Landscape.*

No. 55. *Landscape, with hunters and hounds.*—MAES.

There were three eminent painters of the name of Maes (or Maas) Dirk, Arnold, and Nicholas.

* The recurrence of this name reminds us of an error in the printing of the remarks, on No. 3, where 1553, should be read for 1253.

This, if from the hand of either, is painted by Dirk Maas, who was born at Haerlem in 1656, and at the best period of his practice excelled in Battles, Chases, and Cavalcades, giving his horses with great truth and force.

No. 56. *Venus and Vulcan.*

No. 57. *Flemish Peasants.*

Nos. 58, 59, 60. *Portraits.*—WRIGHT OF DERBY.

No. 61. *A Mother caressing her Infant*—copied from Titian by a very eminent British Artist.

This we presume is given as sent in.

No. 62. *Michael and the Fallen Angels*—copied from RUBENS.

This is undoubtedly a copy from Rubens, though not by a very eminent artist, but even a copy from Rubens affords delight and instruction.

No. 63. *A portrait of a Child*—"I am so big."—ARCHD. ROBERTSON.

No. 64. *View of the Falls of Yantick River, at Norwich, Connecticut.* J. TRUMBULL.

Charming scenery well painted.

No. 65. *Landscape.*

No. 66. *St. John with a Lamb.* J. TRUMBULL.

No. 67. *Another view of the Falls of Yantick River.* J. TRUMBULL.

This is a companion to No. 64, and is even more beautiful. There is a quiet harmony throughout the picture that is delightful. All looks nature.

No. 68. *Ruins.*

No. 69. *Portrait of a Lady.* COPLEY.

This is a production of Mr. Copley's, before he had seen the works or received the instructions of any master in the art. John Singleton Copley, one of the men who have made the United States to be considered as the birth place of painters, was born in Boston, Massachusetts. After leaving his native country, then an English province, he fixed his residence in London, and soon attained a high rank in his profession. His pictures of the Death of Lord Chatham, Death of Major Pierson, Youth rescued from a Shark, and Destruction of the Floating Batteries at Gibraltar, are most known from having been engraved. The portrait under consideration has much to be admired, and will afford useful hints to young portrait painters.

Nos. 70 and 71. *Views in Amsterdam.*—THEIRS.

No. 72. *Landscape.*

No. 73. *Landscape.* VAUREGEMORTEL.

No. 74. *Fruit Piece.* MRS. ROBERTSON.

No. 75. *Woman buying Vegetables.* VANDERPOOL.

No. 76. *Scene from Rokeby.* ALLPORT.

No. 77. *Man buying Game.* VANDERPOOL.

No. 78. *Landscape.*

No. 79. *Virgin and Child.* MILBERT.

A very beautiful drawing.

No. 80. *Landscape.*

No. 81. *Fruit Piece.* MRS. ROBERTSON.

No. 82. *Fruit, Wine, &c.* E. METCALF.

There is a truth of imitation, neatness of pencilling, and beauty of colouring, as well as good composition, which must recommend this picture to every beholder.

No. 83. *Fruit Piece.* By a masterly hand.

No. 84. *Dead Game.* E. METCALF.

This is a companion to No. 82, and partakes of the same merits.

No. 85. *Fruit.* MRS. ROBERTSON.

No. 86. *Landscape.* BOURGUIN.

A highly finished and beautiful composition.

No. 87. *A Female head in Crayons.*

No. 88. *Landscape.* BOURGUIN.

The companion to No. 86, and still more beautiful, though it lacks the well touched figures of the first.

No. 89. *Landscape with Figures.*

A picture of merit.

No. 90. *Magdalen.* HERRYNS.

This is a very bad copy of a picture of the great Corregio's. We have seen a mezzotinto print from Corregio's picture, possessing much more of the beauty of the original than this painting can boast.

No. 91. *Landscape and Figures.* A companion to No. 89.

No. 92. *Landscape.* MAZZARA.

No. 93. *Asiatic Justice.*

If we mistake not, this, instead of an Asiatic Justice, is the Lord of the Vineyard paying off his labourers, from the parable.

No. 94. *Landscape.* MAZZARA.

No. 95. *Hebe.* A Drawing. MRS. ROBERTSON.

No. 96. *Landscape.*

No. 97—is missing.

No. 98. *Travellers and Cross.*

A remarkably fine little picture.

No. 99. *A head.*

There is no painter's name given in the Catalogue, but it is said to be by Ferdinand Bol, a distinguished Artist, born at Dort, in 1611. It is certainly a well painted head.

No. 100. *Lear.* B. WEST.

Here we have before us one of the best pictures of the greatest Historical Painter of the eighteenth century, Benjamin West, of Pennsylvania. This great Artist was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1738. At the age of 22, after having been 14 years employed in teaching himself to paint, and a part of that time practising

his art for his emolument, he had accumulated a sufficiency to bear his expenses to Italy, and assisted by the liberality of Mr. William Kelly of New-York, and Mr. Allen of Philadelphia, he attained the object of his wishes, an opportunity of studying the great works of the masters of his profession at Rome. Mr. West arrived at Rome in July, 1760, and was advised by Mengs to visit Florence, Bologna, Parma, and Venice. This advice he was enabled to pursue by the liberality of Messrs. Allen and Hamilton of Philadelphia, who, unsolicited, remitted letters of unlimited credit in favour of West, to their agent in Leghorn. At Parma he made the copy of Corregio's Virgin and St. Jerome, which is the third number of the present Exhibition, and which is in the possession of the family of Mr. Allen, one of his first patrons. Having an opportunity of visiting

England, he in his way thither passed through Turin and Paris, profiting by the works of art there displayed. In England Mr. West's success in the great object of his ambition was so great as to prevent his return to his native land, and he continues to exert the full vigour of his uncommon talents at the age of seventy-nine; nay, the last great picture he has exhibited, "Christ Rejected," is not only his greatest performance, but ranks among the greatest pictures of the world. The painting under contemplation, "The Madness of Lear," was painted for Alderman Boydel in the year 1793, and was, with its companion, "The Madness of Ophelia," purchased by Mr. Fulton at the sale of the Shakespeare Gallery. Mr. West then retouched the picture, which he always considered as one of his finest compositions. W.

ART. 8. RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

THE Pope has issued a bull against Bible Societies, as 'imminently dangerous to the faith.'

The Holy Alliance is making rapid progress. Sweden and Cassel have acceded to it, and the courts of Weimar, Hanover, Oldenburg, and Mecklenburg, have been invited to do so. Bavaria and Saxony have already become parties to it.

DOMESTIC.

The Bible Society of Virginia held a general meeting at the capitol in the city of Richmond, in the last month.

The corner stone of a new church has lately been laid in Baltimore. On a brass plate deposited in the stone, are written these words,—"*There is one GOD, and one Mediator between God and man, the man Christ Jesus.*" 1. Tim. ii. 5.

From the Report of the board of inspection of the Albany Sunday Free School Society, for the benefit of Africans, it appears, that besides the direct benefit of the institution, the force of example had led to the organizing similar associations in the neighbouring towns and counties. The average number which had attended the school, in the past year, was about 200. The pupils had been of all ages, from 4 years to 78 years.

At the Annual Meeting of the Connecticut Bible Society, held in the State House in the City of Hartford, on Thursday the 8th ult. the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year—Hon. John C. Smith, *President*. Hon. Jedediah Huntington, Rev. Samuel Nott, Rev. Lyman Beecher, Rev. Sa-

muel Merwin, *Vice Presidents*. Mr. Henry Hudson, *Secretary*. Mr. Joseph Rodgers, *Treasurer*. There have been distributed the year past by this society, 3105 bibles; and since its organization in 1809 to 1st May last, it has distributed 18,053 bibles and 196 testaments.

A new Tract Society has been formed in Livingston County, (Kentucky,) called the 'Bethany Tract Society.'

A society has lately been instituted in Savannah, (Georgia,) under the name of the 'Savannah Female Mite Society,' for missionary purposes.

The 'East Tennessee Bible Society,' has become auxiliary to the 'American Bible Society.'

A Female Auxiliary Bible Society has been lately established in Colchester, Connecticut.

A Bible Society has been organized in the county of Herkimer, New-York.

The following donations have been made to the 'American Bible Society,' by societies not professedly auxiliary;—Philadelphia Female Bible Society, 500 dollars; Long Island do. 200 dollars; Stanton (Va.) do. 200 dollars; Middleburg Female do. 90 dollars; Charleston, (S. C.) do. 500 dollars.

A Female Sunday School for adults has been established at Chillicothe, (Ohio,) and there is a prospect of others being opened in that town.

We notice, with pleasure, that the board of directors for the American Bible Society, have resolved to publish the Bible in the language of the Aborigines of this country.

E.

ART. 9. POETRY.

IN the following Parody of Virgil's Pastorals, by Gay, the resemblance is sufficiently preserved to heighten the ridicule. His 'Proeme,' to the 'Shepherd's Week,' from which we have taken the first Eclogue, is ludicrously quaint. As this part of his works

is not in so common circulation as his 'Fables,' a transcript of our Author's Preface may not be unacceptable.

'THE PROEME

'To the courteous Reader.

'Great marvel hath it been, (and that not unworthily) to diverse worthy wits, that in this our island of Britain, in all rare sciences so greatly abounding, more especially in all kinds of poesy highly flourishing, no poet (though otherways of notable cunning in roundelays) hath hit on the right simple Eclogue; after the true ancient guise of Theocritus, before this mine attempt.

'Other poet travailling in this plain highway of pastoral know I none. Yet, certes, such it behoveth a pastoral to be, as nature in the country affordeth; and the manners also meetly copied from the rustical folk therein. In this also my love to my native country Britain much pricketh me forward, to describe aright the manners of our own honest and laborious ploughmen, in no wise, sure, more unworthy a British poet's imitation, than those of Sicily or Arcady; albeit, not ignorant I am what a rout and rabblement of critical gallinawfy hath been made of late days by certain young men of insipid delicacy, concerning I wist not what Golden Age, and other outrageous conceits, to which they would confine pastoral; whereof, I avow, I account nought at all, knowing no age so justly to be instiled Golden, as this of our sovereign lady Queen Anne.

'This idle trumpery (only fit for schools and school-boys) unto that ancient Doric shepherd Theocritus, or his mates, was never known.

'Verily, as little pleasure receiveth a true home-bred taste from all the fine finical newfangled fooleries of this gay Gothic garniture, wherewith they so nicely bedeck their court clowns, or clown courtiers, (for which to call them rightly, I wot not) as would a prudent citizen journeying to his country farms, should he find them occupied by people of this motly make, instead of plain, down-right, hearty, cleanly folk, such as be now tenants to the burgesses of this realm.

'Furthermore, it is my purpose, gentle Reader, to set before thee, as it were, a picture, or rather, lively landscape of thy own country, just as thou mightest see it, didst thou take a walk into the fields at the proper season; even as Maister Milton hath elegantly set forth the same.

As one who long in populous city pent,
Where houses thick and sewers annoy the air,
Forth issuing on a summer's morn to breathe
Among the pleasant villages and farms
Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives delight;

The smell of grain, or tedded grass or kine,
Or dairy, each rural sight, each rural sound.

'Thou wilt not find my shepherdesses idly piping on oaten reeds; but milking the kine, tying up the sheaves, or if the hogs are astray, driving them to their styes. My shepherd gathered none other nosegays but what are the growth of our own fields; he sleepeth not under myrtle shades, but under a hedge; nor doth he vigilantly defend his flocks from wolves, because there are none, as Maister Spenser well observeth,

Well is known that since the Saxon King
Never was wolf seen, many or some,
Nor in all Kent nor in Christendom.

'For as much as I have mentioned Maister Spenser, soothly I must acknowledge him a bard of sweetest memorial. Yet hath his shepherd's boy at sometimes raised his rustic reed to rhymes more rumbling than rural. Diverse grave points also hath he handled of churchly matter, and doubts in religion daily arising, to great clerks only appertaining. What liketh me best are his names, indeed right simple and meet for the country, such as Lobbin, Cuddy, Hobbinol, Diggon, and others, some of which I have made bold to borrow. Moreover, as he called his Eclogues, *The Shepherd's Calendar*, and divided the same into twelve months, I have chosen (peradventure not over rashly) to name mine by the days of the week, omitting Sunday or the Sabbath, ours being supposed to be Christian Shepherds, and to be then at church-worship. Yet further of many of Maister Spenser's Eclogues it may be observed, though months they be called, of the said months therein nothing is specified, wherein I have also esteemed him worthy my imitation.

'That principally, courteous Reader, whereof I would have thee to be advertised, (seeing I depart from the vulgar usage) is touching the language of my shepherds; which is, soothly to say, such as is neither spoken by the country maiden or the courtly dame; nay, not only such as in the present times is not uttered, but was never uttered in times past, and, if I judge aright, will never be uttered in times future; it having too much of the country to be fit for the court; too much of the court to be fit for the country; too much of the language of old times to be fit for the present; too much of the present to have been fit for the old; and too much of both to be fit for any time to come. Granted also it is, that in this my language I seem unto myself as a London mason, who calculateth his work for a term of years, when he buildeth with old materials upon a ground-rent that is not his own, which soon turneth to rubbish and ruins. For this point no reason can I allege, only deep-learned ensamples having led me thereunto.

'But here again much comfort ariseth in me, from the hopes, in that I conceive, when these words in the course of transitory things

shall decay, it may so hap, in meet time,
that some lover of simplicity shall arise, who
shall have the hardness to render these mine
Eclogues into such more modern dialect as
shall be then understood, to which end,
glosses and explications of uncouth pastoral
terms are annexed.

‘Gentle Reader, turn over the leaf, and
entertain thyself with the prospect of thine
own country, limned by the painful hand of

‘Thy loving countryman,

JOHN GAY.’

With this premonition the reader will be
prepared to take up the bucolic. E.

‘LOBBIN CLOUT, CUDDY, CLODDIPOLE.

‘*Lobbin Clout.*

‘*THY* younglings, Cuddy, are but just awake,
No thrushes shrill the bramble-bush forsake,
No chirping lark the welken sheen invokes,
No damsel yet the swelling udder strokes;
O’er yonder hill does scant the dawn appear,
Then why does Cuddy leave his cot so rear?

‘*Cud.* Ah! Lobbin Clout, I ween my plight is
guest,

For he that loves, a stranger is to rest;
If swains belie not thou hast prov’d the smart,
And Blouzelinda’s mistress of thy heart.

This rising rear betokeneth well thy mind;
Those arms are folded for thy Blouzelind:
And well, I trow, our piteous plights agree,
Thee Blouzelinda smites, Buxoma me.

‘*Lob. Cl.* Ah Blouzelind, I love thee more by
half,

Than does their fawns, or cows their new fall’n calf:
Wo’ worth the tongue, may blisters sore it gall,
That names Buxoma, Blouzelind withal.

‘*Cud.* Hold, witless Lobbin Clout, I thee ad-
vise,

Lest blisters sore on thy own tongue arise.
Lo, yonder Cloddipole, the blithsome swain,
The wisest lout of all the neighbouring plain!
From Cloddipole we learnt to read the skies,
To know when hail will fall or winds arise;
He first that useful secret did explain,
That pricking corns foretold the gathering rain:
When swallows fleet soar high and sport in air,
He told us that the welkin would be clear.
Let Cloddipole then hear us twain rehearse,
And praise his sweetheart, in alternate verse:
I’ll wager this same oaken staff with thee,
That Cloddipole shall give the prize to me.

‘*Lob. Cl.* See this tobacco pouch that lin’d
with hair,

Made of the skin of sleekest fallow-deer:
This pouch that’s ty’d with tape of reddest hue,
I’ll wager, that the prize shall be my due.

‘*Cud.* Begin thy carols, then, thou vaunting
slouch,

Be thine the oaken staff, or mine the pouch.

‘*Lob. Cl.* My Blouzelinda is the blithest lass,
Than primrose sweeter, or the clover-grass.
Fair is the king-cup that in meadow blows,
Fair is the daisy that beside her grows;
Fair is the gilliflower, of gardens sweet,
Fair is the mary-gold, for pottage meet;
But Blouzelind’s than gilliflower more fair,
Than daisy, mary-gold, or king-cup rare.

‘*Cud.* My brown Buxoma is the featest maid
That e’er at wake delightsome gambol play’d;
Clean as young lambkins or the goose’s down,
And like the goldfinch in her Sunday gown.
The witless lamb may sport upon the plain,
The frisking kid delight the gaping swain,
The wanton calf may skip with many a bound,
And my cur Tray play deftest feats around;
But neither lamb, nor kid, nor calf, nor Tray,
Dance like Buxoma on the first of May.

‘*Lob. Cl.* Sweet is my toil when Blouzelind is
near,

Of her bereft, ’tis winter all the year.

With her no sultry summer’s heat I know;
In winter, when she’s nigh, with love I glow.
Come Blouzelinda! ease thy swain’s desire,
My summer’s shadow, and my winter’s fire!

‘*Cud.* As with Buxoma once I work’d at hay,
Ev’n noon-tide labour seem’d an holiday;
And holidays, if haply she was gone,
Like worky-days I wish’d would soon be done.
Elstoons, O sweet-heart kind, my love repay,
And all the year shall then be holiday.

‘*Lob. Cl.* As Blouzelinda in a gamesome mood,
Behind a hay-cock loudly laughing stood,
I slyly ran, and snatch’d a hasty kiss,
She wip’d her lips, nor took it much amiss.
Believe me, Cuddy, while I’m bold to say,
Her breath was sweeter than the ripen’d hay.

‘*Cud.* As my Buxoma, in a morning fair,
With gentle finger strok’d her milky care,
I quaintly stole a kiss; at first, ’tis true,
She frown’d, yet after granted one or two.
Lobbin, I swear, believe who will my vows,
Her breath by far excell’d the breathing cow’s.

‘*Lob. Cl.* Leek to the Welch, to Dutchmen
butter’s dear,*

Of Irish swains potato is the cheer;
Oats for their feasts the Scottish shepherds grind,
Sweet turnips are the food of Blouzelind:
While she loves turnips, butter I’ll despise,
Nor leeks, nor oatmeal, nor potato prize.

‘*Cud.* In good roast-beef my landlord sticks
his knife,

The capon fat delights his dainty wife;
Pudding our parson eats, the squire loves hare,
But white-pot thick is my Buxoma’s fare.
While she loves white-pot, capon ne’er shall be,
Nor hare, nor beef, nor pudding, fare for me.

‘*Lob. Cl.* As once I play’d at blindman’s-buff,
it hapt

About my eyes the towel thick was wrapt:
I miss’d the swains, and seiz’d on Blouzelind.
True speaks that ancient proverb, “Love is
blind.”

‘*Cud.* As at Hot-cockles once I laid me down,
And felt the weighty hand of many a clown,
Buxoma gave a gentle tap, and I
Quick rose, and read soft mischief in her eye.

‘*Lob. Cl.* On two near elms the slacken’d
cord I hung;

Now high, now low, my Blouzelinda swung.
With the rude wind her rumpled garments rose,
And show’d her taper leg and scarlet hose.

‘*Cud.* Across the fallen oak the plank I laid,
And myself pois’d against the tottering maid:

* *Populus Alcida gratissima, vitis Jaccho, &c.*
Virg.

High leapt the plank; adown Buxoma fell:
I spied—but faithful sweethearts never tell.

Lob. Cl. This riddle, Cuddy, if thou canst,
explain,

This wily riddle puzzles every swain;
What flower is that which bears the Virgin's
name,*

The richest metal joined with the same?

Cud. Answer, thou carl, and judge this riddle right,

* *Marygold.*

I'll frankly own thee for a cunning wight;

What flower is that which royal honour craves,
Adjoin the Virgin,* and 'tis strown on graves?

Clod. Forbear, contending louts, give o'er
your strains;

An oaken staff each merits for his pains.

But see the sunbeams bright to labour warn,

And gild the thatch of Goodman Hodge's barn.

Your herds for want of water stand adry;

They're weary of your songs—and so am I.

* *Rosemary.*

ART. 10. THESPIAN REGISTER.

Saturday Evening, May 24.

Romeo and Juliet.—*'Tis all a Farce.*

TO enter into a detailed criticism of this admirable tragedy, at this time, would be superfluous. Suffice it to say, that it contains some of Shakespeare's finest fancy, and that, no where,—is the passion of love, in all its purity, fondness, fidelity, and strength, drawn more true to nature, or rendered more interesting. With Mrs. Barnes's personation of Juliet we were much gratified. Her conception of the character we thought correct and vivid, and her execution generally did justice to her judgment. She exhibited not merely the passion of love, well distinguished from other kind affections, nearly allied to it, but love such as Juliet Capulet felt, and that too at the age of eighteen, when it was capable of absorbing all other feelings; before experience in life, or acquaintance with the world, had dimmed its brightness, or dashed its charming enthusiasm with the chilling spirit of selfish calculation. Mrs. B. also had reflected upon the object, which excited the love she was to portray. This love was not excited by great talents, splendid achievements, or grandeur of character; but by a young man of surpassing beauty, her equal in birth and fortune, and nearly her equal in age; of gallant spirit, generous disposition, polished manners, and many accomplishments. Mrs. B. penetrated further: she represented Juliet, and justly, as loving her parents, but no more than she need love parents of their character, who possessed no qualities to heighten filial piety into any thing beyond the cheerful discharge of the ordinary duties of a daughter; and though she felt the true touch of consanguinity for her kinsmen, yet there was nothing so great or amiable in either of them as to form any counterpoise in her heart to the love she bore to Romeo, which, at the same time that it was all ardour and constancy, received an additional interest from the enmity between their families. Nor did Mrs. B. forget other charms of Juliet's character;—her frank simplicity, in her first confessions to Romeo, and the sweetness of her temper, manifested in her treatment of her nurse, and proved to be uniform and genuine by the fondness of the nurse.

If we were to specify the passages in Mr. B's Juliet, with which we felt most unhesitatingly satisfied, we should fix on that, for one, in which she inquires the name of the Montagues, as they leave the masquerade, beginning with the names of Romeo's companions, that she may with the

better grace inquire about him; and where she finely shows, as she gazes after him, how love's authentic arrow had penetrated her heart to the very dove-feather that plumed it. For another, we would notice the latter part of the garden scene, where she calls Romeo back, after having bid him good-night the first time, and forgets why. The modesty and timidity, also,—the "rosy pudency," which Mrs. B. exhibited, when Romeo led her, "nothing loth," from Friar Lawrence's cell to be married, was correctly judged and happily expressed, and showed that she does not stand in need of directions in brackets to teach her how to act. We had the pleasure to hear, in her Juliet, also, more of Mrs. B's natural voice than we ever heard before, and we most earnestly entreat her to let us always hear it. We cannot well imagine how a lady of Mrs. B's accuracy of taste, could ever make a wrong choice between two voices so very different as are her natural and artificial voices; and that she should a second time quit the former for the latter, surprises us as much as did his mother's marriage with his uncle surprise Hamlet. She must, we presume, have acquired this disagreeable voice, with which she so often afflicts us, under an impression that in her natural tones she could not be sufficiently energetic and audible. But this impression is a mistake. To be well heard, the quantity of sound is much less important than distinctness of articulation, in which Mrs. B. excels; and from her wish to be energetic, we are persuaded that she over-acts when she is not aware of it. We say so much of Mrs. B's voice, because we earnestly wish her to manage it better. We can assure her that it is universally offensive, and very often spoils the effect of all her other accomplishments.

Mr. Simpson's Romeo was generally respectable, and in some parts touching and forcible. His conception was accurate, and his execution, in the latter part of the story, after the death of Tybalt, and after the sorrows of separation and banishment came upon him, was more just and impressive than in the former wooing scenes. Mercutio's friendship for Romeo, his wit, and gaiety, and irascibility, and esprit du corps, were quite successfully represented by Mr. Robertson. He failed most, we think, in his account of Queen Mab, in which his manner was hardly free and spirited enough for the fine, rapid fancy, and sarcastic gaiety of the passage. Mrs. Baldwin's Nurse was very good, but we think that she, as

well as others, who undertake such characters, take their short steps too quick to suit their supposed age and bodily infirmity; such are obviously the quick short steps of one whose limbs retain all their vigour, and for whom it would be much easier to take longer strides. The other performances were tolerable; but not important enough to occupy room for criticism.

L.

Monday Evening, May 26.

Marmion, or the Battle of Flodden Field.—Prisoner at Large.

Whoever has read Scott's *Marmion* will not be much satisfied with this unskilful and feeble dramatization of that highly wrought poetic tale. Mr. Simpson is not a good *Marmion*; he has not majesty enough for a hero, and, what is rather singular, he is less erect and tall in his energetic, heroic characters, than in his fine, gay gentleman. In the dying scene, however, he gave to the remorseful agonizing struggles of *Marmion* excellent effect. Mr. Carpenter, in King James, was better than usual. Mr. Anderson's Earl Surrey was poor enough. Mr. Pritchard gave effect to the mysterious character of the Palmer, and resumed his knighthood with dignity and grace. Mr. Robertson did sufficient justice to Douglas, which, however, is a much tamer character in the drama, than he appears from the bold delineation of Scott. Miss Delinger's Lady Heron was nothing. It would require more than the illusion of the stage, to satisfy us of the verisimilitude of making Lord *Marmion* condescend to appear in her train. The performance of the character generally was about as good as her performance on the harp. Mrs. Darley, in Clara, was interesting; and Mrs. Groshon's Constance was happily soon over.

In the *Prisoner at Large*, Hilson's Muns was comic and just, and Barnes's old Dowdle, was all the part required. Mr. Pritchard in Jack Conner was chaste and interesting; Carpenter was rather less tame than usual in Lord Esmond, and Mr. Darley, struggled, and spoke broken English pretty well in Count Fripon. The whole entertainment this evening was better calculated for Whitsun-Monday, than to please an audience of intelligence and taste.

L.

Wednesday Evening, May 28.

Wives as they Were.—Matrimony.—Broken Sword.

This comedy is from the pen of Mrs. Inchbald, and borrows from her name a credit which it does not repay. The characters are not only out of nature, but out of keeping. *Bronzely* is the most amusing personage in the piece, and was faithfully represented by Mr. Simpson. Mr. Barnes's *Lord Priory* was in his best style, and the part was entirely in his line. Mr. Pritchard's *Sir George Evelyn* was easy and gentleman-like. Mrs. Groshon, in *Lady Priory*, did better than usual. The salutary restraints of conjugal discipline checked the exuberance of her airs and graces, whilst the supposed simplicity of her character took away all pretext for mouthing. Mrs. Barnes in *Miss Dorillon*, was by no means interesting; her gaiety was forced, her negligence

stiff—in fact, her whole manner artificial. She, however, occasionally, forgot her affectation,—and when she was betrayed into *herself*, was very charming. This was the case whenever she was absorbed in the interest of the scene,—but the moment she was collected enough to attempt to show herself off, she relapsed into her vile tones and prettinesses again. We must candidly confess, that we never heard any thing so disagreeable as Mrs. Barnes's *sentimental* voice; it is a mawkish compound of cant and cockneyism.

Among the erroneous pronunciations of the evening, we notice the following,—Mr. Simpson accented *indecorous* on the antepenult, Mr. Jones and Mr. Pritchard clipped *pecuniary* into *pecunary*, and Mrs. Barnes called any, *anny* instead of *enny*. Mr. Robertson violated grammar grossly, by coupling a plural nominative with a singular verb. We have noticed several slips of the same sort in this gentleman.

E.

Friday Evening, May 30.

Lovers' Vows.—Day after the Wedding.—The Apprentice.

On Mr. Robins' account we regretted to see the house so empty.—The *Play*, the *Interlude*, and the *Farce*, were all very well supported. The play has rather more *German* nature than *human* nature, although Mrs. Inchbald has done much to improve it; and has made it, undoubtedly, very interesting. Baron Wildenheim's parental tenderness,—his native generosity, somewhat confined by the prejudices of birth and education,—his contempt of Count Cassel,—his respect for the honourable principles of Arnaud, and his exterior, though tranquil, approaching so near to an expression of melancholy, as to indicate a mind brooding over some calamity deemed remediless; his joyful surprise at the discovery of his son and heir, together with his remorse for the injuries he had done to Theodosia, were all well conceived by Mr. Pritchard, and if we except that he ought to have given more strength and warmth to the expression of them, well represented. Mr. Simpson was certainly very active and busy in Frederick, though he wanted variety both of voice and action, and was more boisterous than impassioned in his treatment of his father. Mr. Carpenter was more just to Count Cassel than to any character we recollect to have seen him undertake. Mr. Barnes was very good in Christian, and read his poetry with much comic effect. Mrs. Darley's Amelia was as good as any thing we have seen on this stage. The absolute simplicity and undisguised feeling of Amelia, her charming purity and warmth of heart, united with much firmness and good sense, and a directness much more effectual than the most complex manœuvring, were portrayed with great judgment and animation. Mrs. D. gave us a higher opinion of her powers, this evening, than we had ever entertained before. Her voice, also, pleased us more this evening than usual, for although she, on the whole, does not very greatly offend in this way, yet she too often speaks in a falsetto style, altogether unnatural, and bearable only in singing. Even then, speaking for ourselves, we had infinitely rather hear the *human* voice, together

with the language of the song. We see no use in words, if they are not to be heard in singing. The sentiment must also, in great part, evaporate, for it is utterly impossible that mere sound, without articulation, whatever pretending connoisseurs may say, should give the whole force of the sentiment or feeling. Dialogue, in which action gives meaning to the word, and the word propriety to action, might as well be wholly given up for Pantomime. Mrs. Groshon's Theodosia Friburg was sufficiently lugubrious; and Mrs. Baldwin's Cottager's wife was quite stirring, notable, and tidy.

Mr. Pritchard's singing has always one great excellence; we can hear *what* the song says, as well as *how* it is said.

Mr. Hilson's Dick, in the Apprentice, was full of life and variety, and did ample justice to the conception of the author. If all the talents on the New-York boards were as legitimately exercised as Mr. Hilson's, we should soon see a first-rate company. L.

Monday Evening, June 2.

Manuel.—Love Laughs at Locksmiths.

This is a new Tragedy by the Rev. Mr. Martin, the author of *Bertram*, and whatever other faults it may have, is exempt from the immoralities which deformed that piece. But, before we offer any remarks upon its merits, we will present the reader with an outline of its fable.

Don Manuel, an aged Spanish noble, has an only son named Alonzo, who on his return home after a victorious engagement with the Moors, falls a victim to the ambitious designs of a relative named De Zelos. This man, the next heir to the dignities of Alonzo's house, hires a Moor to assassinate him. The unhappy father charges De Zelos with the deed; the evidence is considered inconclusive by the judges; and De Zelos resolves to wipe away the stain from his character by wager of battle, which is accepted on the part of Don Manuel by an unknown knight. The latter falls; and lifting the vizard from his face, exhibits to the astonished Don Zelos the features of the assassin but repugnant Moor. After some farther vicissitudes the catastrophe is thus brought about:—Ximena, daughter of De Zelos, distracted with the loss of Alonzo, to whom she was attached, wanders to his tomb, where she discovers the defeated assassin, in the agonies of death. He acknowledges his guilt, states that he is bound by an oath not to reveal the name of his employer, but gives the dagger he had received from him, on the blade of which his name is inscribed. The broken-hearted Ximena, before she dies, transfers this dagger to her brother Torrismond, at the same time exacting a promise, that he should not draw it until it should be delivered to the Court. Torrismond, anxious to clear the character of his father, hastens with the dagger to the assembled judges, and is authorized to read the name. Driven to despair by the discovery which ensues, he plunges the weapon into his own bosom; De Zelos is apprehended for the murder, and Manuel, overpowered by feelings of exultation on his detection, soon afterwards expires.

Such was the original sketch of this Tragedy,

although as it is now performed, with more justice, if not with greater effect, De Zelos defeats the attempt of his son to commit suicide, and sheathes the fatal dagger in his own remorseless breast. The defects of this plot are obvious. The interest of it is made to grow out of an event of the highest tragic nature introduced in the first act; and to rise progressively from this pitch to a second catastrophe in the last act, is a painful and an unavailing effort. We know not how it might be with others, but we had become so familiar, in the course of the piece, with assassinations, mournings and funerals, duels, death and tombstones, that we came, at last, to look upon insanity and suicide as tame incidents. These melancholy circumstances followed each other in such gloomy succession, that our sympathies were entirely exhausted. It was a cardinal error to attach so much of our own concern, to the fate of one, who is never brought into the scene. The author knew, however, perfectly well, that it would have been violating all rule to have introduced Alonzo to us, to stab him before our faces in the very opening of his drama, but in our opinion, it matters little as to the propriety of the measure that it was perpetrated behind the curtain. There is, besides, a want of probability in the story, and of consistency in the details of this play. The language is moreover too uniformly inflated, and as for characters, Manuel and De Zelos are alone drawn with any discrimination, and even they are very unfinished. But poetical genius is discoverable in many of the author's sentiments and situations. The great difficulty is, that his genius is not tempered by discretion.

This Tragedy was cast to the whole strength of the company. Mr. Pritchard personated the arduous character of Manuel with great ability. He conceived his author correctly, was perfect in his study, and delivered himself with effect. Our limits will not allow us to particularize, but we cannot withhold our commendation from his animated recital of the exploits of his youth, and his consequent exhaustion. We imagine he will improve in many passages in future representations. His emphasis was not always accurate, nor his cadence full. Mr. Robertson in *De Zelos*, showed very little discrimination, either in marking the different turns of expression by a difference of inflection, or in enforcing his periods by laying an appropriate stress on the more important words. The malice of *De Zelos* was the corrosion of disappointment and despair, and was deeply tinged with the infusion of its original ingredients;—in Mr. Robertson's personation, it appeared unmitigated and diabolical. Mr. Robertson uses his tragic declamation as Procrustes did his bed. He tortures the sentiment to his tone, rather than adapt his tone to the sentiment. His countenance is, however, more flexible than his voice, and he looked some scenes this evening with great force of expression. Mrs. Barnes and Mrs. Darley were well dressed to their parts, and displayed some eloquence of feature.

The afterpiece is a favourite Farce, and was well played. Mr. Hilson's *Risk* was a more apprehensive lad than most gallants are accommodated with. His dialect was diverting, and his songs were admirably sung. Mr. Pritchard did

great justice to the blank simplicity of *Solomon Lob*, and Mr. Barnes's powers were by no means paralyzed in the paralytic *Totterton*.

Mr. Darley, in *Capt. Beldair*, sung more distinctly, and with more force, than usual. We cannot often stoop to notice performers of Mr. Thomas's grade, but as this gentleman is not unfrequently put into a singing part, we would request of him, if he be not really afflicted with St. Vitus's dance, to spare us some of his convulsive twitches, and to stand still for one second, at a time, if possible.

Among the violations of orthoepy this evening, Mr. Simpson called *dubious*, *jubious*.—Mr. Pritchard pronounced *has*, *rather*, *lance*, &c. with the *a* heard in *father*, and not as he should have done, with the *a* heard in *hat*; this, though not in the same degree, is the fault of every performer on these boards,—he likewise incorrectly made the *i* short in *ensigns*; Mr. Robertson called *were*, *ware* instead of *wer*—gripped he pronounced improperly with the *i* short—he committed the same fault in pronouncing *wind*.—the *i* in this last word is always long in *poetry*. Mr. Carpender slurred *my*, where it should have been emphatic, and in such case, it should be pronounced to rhyme with *eye*. Mr. C. also gave to the *o* in *combat* the sound of *o* in *not*, whereas it should be pronounced like the *o* in *brothers*.

E.

Wednesday Evening, June 4.

Manuel.—Lock and Key.

We looked in for a few moments during the second act of this Tragedy, but found no sufficient inducement to prolong our stay after the fall of the curtain. Mr. Pritchard appeared to have improved, as we had anticipated, in his personation of Manuel. He laid his emphasis generally, with more discretion, though we noticed several instances in which it was erroneously placed.

In the last of the two following lines, he was guilty of a palpable error; it should be spoken as it is italicized,

'Let none but fathers search—they must prevail—'

And yet *he* was a *father* who *did* this!

Mr. P. laid the stress thus,

'And yet *he* was a father who *did* this.'

He was equally out in the following line,

'*De Zelos* is his murderer!'

Mr. P. made *his* the emphatic word.

Mr. Robertson's *De Zelos* was not much mended even where it was altered. His side sneer, indeed, on receiving the *Justiza*'s polite invitation, was very forcibly expressed,—but nothing could have been worse pronounced than his parting threat to Manuel,—

—'We meet to-morrow!'

This, which should have been 'poured like a leperous distilment' into the very 'porches of his ears', Mr. R. brayed out with the lungs of a sentor.

Mrs. Barnes lost her cue again this evening, and brought the whole business of the stage to a stand. We were unwilling to note a slip of memory in the first performance of a new play, but her forgetfulness, or inattention, to-night, was wholly inexcusable.

We are tired of noting *cacophonies* and *pseudologies*, which are pertinaciously adhered to; if some amendment do not appear in some performers in this respect, we shall not extend to obstinacy the lenity we have shown towards ignorance. If the stage cannot be made a school of rhetoric, it can, at least, be preserved from being perverted into a seminary of error. It would be in vain, indeed, to look for illustrations of ambiguous meaning from actors who do not understand the construction of language; but it is perfectly easy for any one who knows his letters, to attain to a correct pronunciation. On this point, there is an acknowledged standard to which all can refer,—and there is no calculating what improvement, in other respects, might result to some from a greater familiarity with their dictionaries.

We were determined not to forego the excellent farce of the *Lock and Key*, and returned in season to witness its exhibition. And we will honestly acknowledge that we enjoyed it vastly better than we did its gloomy precursor. Its only aim is to excite risibility, and if good playing consist in giving effect to the author's intentions, this piece was certainly well performed. Mr. Hilson, who throws life into every thing, made *Ralph* a most comical character. Mr. Barnes's *Brummagem* was a shrewd, sly, old Reynard, who was so intent upon outwitting others, that he was easily hood-winked himself. The scene in which *Ralph* tells his long story, and *Brummagem* listens and chuckles, at the detail of the unsuspected roguery practised upon himself during the recital, is truly ludicrous. Mr. Pritchard's *Capt. Vain* was certainly a very 'clever fellow.' He touched off the airs of a grandee in high snuff. Mr. Darley, as *Capt. Cheerly*, for a rarity, sung a patriotic song in quite a sensible and unaffected manner.

E.

Friday Evening, June .

Fortune's Fool.—Frightened to Death.

This Comedy, by Reynold's, has been suffered to sleep for 15 years,—and most probably will take another considerable nap before it is called up again. It is a very crude, coarse production, and was not helped out much in the representation; though some of the performers were kind enough to enliven and embellish it with their own wit. We are not disposed to encourage this sort of impertinence. 'Let your clowns speak no more than is set down for them,' is a rule that should be rigidly enforced.

The characters in this Comedy are all grotesque. *Sir Bamber Blackletter* was played by Mr. Barnes, and is an amusing caricature of a credulous old *virtuoso*. *Ap Hazard*, Mr. Simpson, among others plays upon the foible of *Sir Bam*, palms upon him the following 'wild and singularly original and beautiful' rhapsody, as 'a stanza, written by Shakespeare for one of the witches in *Macbeth*,—and never before published.

'Hinx, spinx, the devil winks,

The fat begins to fry;

Nobody at home but jumping Joan,

Father, and Mother, and I.

O, U, T,

With a black and a brown snout,

Out! Out! Out!

Though we should not be willing, with *Sir Bam*, to 'take an oath that it's Shakespeare's,'—we could almost have sworn it upon Coleridge.

"Hinx, spinx"—"Tu-whit!—Tu-whoo!"

The 'king's English' suffered again severely this evening,—though as the parties offending might screen themselves under the pretence that it was designed to give piquancy to the oddities of their parts, we shall not advert particularly to them. We think it just however to give Mr. Simpson credit for a new reading of Shakespeare. We learn from him, for the first time, that

'There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which taken at the *ebb*, leads on to fortune!"

Mr. Hilson, likewise, shall have all the merit of an entirely novel pronunciation of a familiar name. He alluded to a certain *Baron Munkaw-sen*, as a famous story-telling traveller!

As for the new farce, which was announced as a principal attraction of the evening, it is the merest *fudge* that has been brought out in twice 15 years. E.

Saturday Evening, June 7.

Jane Shore.—*Paul and Virginia.*

This is Nicholas Rowe's most admired Tragedy, and is a good stock play. We did not get in till considerable progress had been made in the performance. We were in, however, early enough to witness one of the most preposterous things we remember ever to have noticed on the stage. In the 3d act *Gloster* makes an attempt to bring *Hastings* over to his party, and to induce him to favour his views on the crown. To pave the way for this, he hints at Edward's illegitimacy, and quotes 'Dr. Shaw' as an authority on this point. *Hastings* interrupts him, with—

'Ill befall

Such meddling priests, who kindle up confusion,
And vex the quiet world with their vain scruples!
By Heav'n, 'tis done in perfect spite to peace,' &c. &c.

Gloster. 'What if some patriot for the public good,
Should vary from your scheme, new-mould the state?"

Hastings. 'Curse on the innovating hand attempts it,
Remember him, the villian, righteous Heav'n
In thy great day of vengeance! Blast the traitor

And his pernicious councils, who for wealth,
For power, the pride of greatness, or revenge,
Would plunge his native land in civil wars!"

This loyal, but unchristian imprecation, Mr. Simpson mistook for a solemn prayer, (though he might have easily gathered, from the context, in what spirit it was uttered) and accordingly dropped down upon his knees, in the midst of the dialogue, to offer it up! Now, nothing can be more proper in its place than prayer,—and we will not undertake to say that the Theatre is not a proper place, for it,—but we very much question the utility of its introduction under any circumstances into the *scene*;—and even if this be allowable, we must still object, on the score both of taste and probability, to the practice of turning aside in the midst of conversation of a very different cast, to assume the attitude and air of de-

votional aspiration,—because we know that the most pious people do not so far forget the observances of decorum, as to fall into these ecstasies in the street, or in the drawing-room. Seriously, we must once more remonstrate on the folly, not to say the blasphemy, of introducing solemn addresses to Heaven amongst the trickery of the stage. We were annoyed in this way four times this evening. We do not pretend to nicer feelings on this subject than other people,—it is a ground of general disgust. The play was, in other respects, respectably performed. Mrs. Barnes in *Jane Shore*, after her reverses and penance, was particularly affecting. Mr. Pritchard's *Gloster* was fair acting, and what we saw of Mr. Robertson's *Dumont* was impressive.

Mr. Pritchard was wrong in the pronunciation of *holidame*, and Mr. Simpson in that of *sloth*. We can assure Mr. Robertson that there is no such English verb as *grip*;—*grip* is a noun, and signifies a small ditch. *Gripe* is the word he should use. E.

Monday Evening, June 9.

Deserted Daughter.—*Broken Sword.*

This is an excellent Comedy, by Holcroft, and was extremely well sustained. Mr. Pritchard's *Mordent* was a very handsome and judicious performance. Mr. Simpson's *Cheveril* was quite in character,—wild, impetuous, enthusiastic. Mr. Robertson humourous the broad Scotch dialect of *Donald* very well, and was well received in a part, which it requires some talent to render intelligible. *Item* was personated by Mr. Hilson in a manner to add to his well-earned fame. His distress and consternation on discovering the loss of his pocket-book were admirably expressed. Mr. Carpenter's *Clement* was direct and unpretending. Mr. Jones's *Grime* and Mr. Darley's *Lenox* were creditably quitted.

Joanna derived much of her amiableness, and most of her interest, from the manner and person of Mrs. Darley. There is a rudeness in the physiognomical scrutinies of the heroine of this play, that does not accord with her imputed character and situation. Mrs. Baldwin's *Mrs. Sarsnet* was what it should have been,—pert, forward and flippant. Mrs. B. is generally too vulgar for a chamber-maid. Mrs. Groshon as *Lady Ann*, by her propriety in the parting scene with *Mordent*, compensated for some of the previous distress she had occasioned us.

Mr. Pritchard accented *irreparable* erroneously. E.

Tuesday Evening, June 10.

Point of Honour.—*Woodman's Hut.*

This was an *extra* night, the performances being in honour of the President's approach to the City. This pretext, however, failed to draw a house.

The *petit* Comedy of the *Point of Honour*, is a piece of great interest. It was originally French, and was adapted to the English stage by Charles Keible. We were present during only part of the representation, but were much gratified with what we saw of it. Mr. Pritchard, in *Durimel*, was correct and manly, but not always sufficiently forceful. Mr. Robertson, as *St. Fraix*,

was, in some instances, too slow, formal and deliberate, in both his action and enunciation, but rose to a high degree of excellency in the last scene. The uncontrollable feelings of affection which gushed upon and overwhelmed the soul of the father, compelled by his official situation to carry into effect the cruel sentence against his son, were strongly delineated. His apostrophe, in the midst of his harangue to the soldiery, was uttered in the genuine tones of anguish. Mrs. Barnes in *Bertha*, exceeded in one instance any thing we had witnessed of her powers. We allude to the farewell scene with *Durimel*. The fearful, hopeless, but imploring cries, with which she, in vain, called on him to return, and the deep-drawn convulsive sob of unutterable yet intolerable grief, which she expired, as she sunk insensible into the arms of St. Franc, were an irresistible appeal to the sympathies of the spectator.

Between the entertainments, Mr. Pritchard sung the popular patriotic song of 'Rise Columbia,' in the garb of an American Tar,—but completely defeated its force, by the incongruity and absurdity of holding in his hand, instead of his *tarpawling*, a paper full of crotchets and quavers!! His own sense should have taught him that what is meant to go to the heart, should, at least, appear to come from the heart. Every true 'Son of Freedom' can sing the song by heart, and must feel indignant at the affectation which would make strange of it. Had there been an audience this evening, he would have received no unequivocal intimation of this sentiment.

E.

Wednesday Evening, June 11.

A Cure for the Heart Ache.—The Purse.

Theatricals have been too thick this week, for us to pretend to keep pace with them. We have noticed this excellent Comedy; and among the numerous spectacles of this evening, we devoted the little attention we could afford to the splendid illumination of the City Hall, in honour of the visit of the President of the United States to this City.

Thursday Evening, June 12.

Macbeth.—Sprigs of Laurel.

It having been announced in the bills of performance that the President of the United States would honour the Theatre this evening with his presence, the house was filled at an early hour. On the entrance of the President and his suite, after the curtain had risen, the audience attested their respect and good will towards the magistrate and the man, by hearty and reiterated cheers,—whilst the band struck up the 'President's March.' The President acknowledged his sensibility to this burst of honest feeling, by repeatedly bowing to the house. The managers had appropriated the third box from the stage, on the left as we faced the stage, for the accommodation of the Chief of the Republic, and had ornamented it with a rich and tasteful canopy, composed of the national flag, and surmounted with the Eagle. From the nature of the occasion, and the inconvenience of the crowd, we could not attend very minutely to the representation of this masterly tragedy. We can say generally of Mr.

Cooper's *Macbeth*, that it was an able performance. He admirably supplied all those minutiae of circumstance, which are left to the discretion of the actor, and on which much of the effect of acting depends. His readings were generally good and his emphasis usually correct. But in one of Mr. Cooper's eminence, and one who limits himself to a certain routine of character, we have a right to expect perfect propriety of emphasis, at least,—for where the reading is ascertained, there can be little doubt as to the stress of the sentence. Mr. C. should not relax his vigilance. Fame must be preserved by the same means that it was acquired. He who has ceased to improve, has begun to decline.

As we have never seen Mr. Cooper before in this part, we cannot judge comparatively of his excellence this evening. We noticed, however, several instances where he weakened his author's sense by want of judicious emphasis. In the following sentence,

'By Sinel's death, I know I am thane of Glamis;
'But how of Cawdor?'

There is an obvious antithesis between *Glamis* and *Cawdor*,—but Mr. C. threw the whole force in the latter clause upon *how*.

In the following lines,

'This supernatural soliciting

Cannot be ill; cannot be good'—

though there be an evident antithesis between *ill* and *good*, the strength of the inference, which the poet has drawn, would be very much increased, and its process of deduction rendered more apparent, by dividing the latter *cannot*, and laying a marked emphasis upon the negation. In the famous soliloquy in the first act, his emphasis was, in several instances, manifestly wrong. Mr. Cooper commenced it thus—

'If 'twere done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well

It were done quickly.'

We should say,

'If 'twere done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well

It were done quickly.'

Again, a little further, he adds,

— 'that but this blow

Might be the be-all and the end-all, here,

But here, upon this bank and shoal of time!—

We'd jump the life to come.'

Our reading would be,

'But here, upon this bank and shoal of time!'

Nothing could be worse imagined than the 'trumpet-tongued' declamation of the passage, in this fearful soliloquy, in which that expression occurs. Such a *tintamarre* would ill have suited with *Macbeth's* situation, or tone of mind.

His dagger-scene, however, was admirable. He gave effect to every word—and whilst he followed with his eye the visionary weapon that pointed him towards *Duncan's* chamber, till, 'Each strain'd ball of sight, seemed bursting from his head,' the horrible contortions of his features witnessed the secret struggles of his soul. His trepidation, too, after he had 'done the deed,' was exceedingly well shown in the low and hurried utterance of his rapid interrogatories. His divided attention whilst *Lenox* was addressing him, and he was endeavouring to listen after *Macduff*, who had gone into the king's bed-room, was dis-

tinely marked. Nor can we omit to praise the propriety of his attitude, and of the significant workings of his countenance, whilst Lady Macbeth was endeavouring to induce him to 'screw his courage up to the sticking-place.'

We noticed two instances of vicious pronunciation in Mr. Cooper,—he gave the *a* in *rather*, the same sound with that in *father*,—and made *h* silent, in a case where it should have been aspirated.

Mrs. Groshon played *Lady Macbeth*. We have already noticed, with some commendation, this lady's personation of this part—but it was rather comparatively with her general acting, than positively in reference to the conception of Shakespeare. She did not succeed so well this evening,—probably because she was anxious to do better. Wherever she attempted to branch out into declamation she invariably failed. Where she satisfied herself with a straight-forward fidelity to the scene, she came nearer to satisfying us. Her articulation would be infinitely pleasanter, if it were attended with less action of the zygomatic muscles.

E.

Friday Evening, June 13.

Manuel.—Tooth-Ache.

Saturday Evening, June 14.

What's Next.—Ella Rosenberg.

We would have gone to see *Ella Rosenberg* on any other occasion, but the Theatre having been kept open all the rest of the week, we thought the managers might have had the forbearance to spare the performers on Saturday night. At any rate, if they were not *fagged*, we were.

E.

Monday Evening, June 16.

Guy Mannerings.—Death of Capt. Cook.

There was nothing worth hearing this evening, but two very capital songs by Mr. Barnes,—one of which we had like to have been *choused*, but for the timely and spirited assertion of their rights by the audience—whose good conduct in this instance did away some of the disrespect we had begun to entertain for their understandings from their applause of the most preposterous scenes of the *parody*, which, with a *discernment* that we cannot condemn an actor for taking advantage of, had been selected for their amusement. Neither will we find fault with those who can be 'pleased they know not why, and care not wherefore.' On the contrary, we regard it as a very enviable state of mind;—but till we attain to it, we shall refrain from attending such another puppet-show recreation as composed the regale of to-night.

E.

Wednesday Evening, June 18.

Town and Country.—Blind Boy.

The Comedy of *Town and Country*, by Mor-ton, is a good play. It is humorous but decent,

lively but moral. We may add, too, that it was well acted. Mr. Robertson's *Reuben Glenroy* was so good in the main, that we will waive any exception which we might have taken to particular passages in it. We are always pleased with this gentleman in comic characters, and in those of a serious but not of a sombre cast. He sung, with a great deal of drollery, a Negro song between the entertainments. Mr. Pritchard was tame and insipid in *Capt. Glenroy*. Mr. Barnes's *Kit Coscy* was extremely well done. He entered into the part and humoured it. Mr. Hilson's *Hawbuck* was all that could possibly be made of it.

Mrs. Barnes in *Rosalie Somers*, in the last scene, showed not only that she has *naturally* an excellent voice, but that she *understands* perfectly well how to use it. There is a proverb,—*The bird that can sing*, &c. Apropos—The mention of birds suggests a simile that will illustrate what we wish to impress upon Mrs. Barnes. The gaudy peacock is less esteemed than the unostentatious robin. She knows the reason,—the harsh discordant notes of the one destroy all the pleasure we might derive from gazing at its painted plumage, whilst in listening with delight to the melodious strains of the other, we wholly forget the simplicity of its attire.

We did not stay to see the Melo Drama. We should not have had room to notice it.

As we shall not introduce any further dramatic criticisms in this number, we will take this opportunity to make a few general remarks. Should our strictures have appeared severe to any, we can only say that we have written as we have felt, and that we have preferred to give our sentiments in the very language in which they spontaneously clothed themselves, to frittering them away with studied tenderness of phrase. We have a higher opinion of the profession of an actor, than actors themselves seem to entertain. We are probably, for this reason, more rigorous in our exactions. We would excite a proper ambition among the performers. It is not our province to lecture upon elocution,—on the contrary we would gladly receive lessons on the art from the stage. But the art must be learnt before it can be taught. The task of criticism is always irksome, and, too often, thankless. We should be glad if we could conscientiously confine ourselves to panegyric. Our labours, however, will be repaid if they are productive of improvement. When that hope fails we shall terminate them. But while we do attend the Theatre we will *insist* at least, that the language be spoken correctly, and those who *persist* in violations of orthoepy that we have pointed out, shall themselves be properly designated.

We will take the liberty, also, as the season is near its close, to recommend to the managers to re-enforce their corps *efficiently* for another campaign. They are not so destitute of *gens d'armes* as of light troops, and are most deficient in the *demoiselle* department.

E.

ART. II. MONTHLY SUMMARY OF POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

THE select committee on finance, continue their laborious investigations, which are likely to be attended by much benefit to the nation in the retrenchment of a vast amount of expenditure. Reductions have been made in the whole circle of public departments.

The expenses of the military department have been reduced to nearly one half of the total war sum.

British dependencies. The revenue of Malta and its dependencies, for the year 1815, was 114,426*l.* and the expenditure, consisting principally of salaries and pensions, 60,119*l.* The revenue of Mauritius and Bourbon, in 1814, was 206,860*l.* and the charges 119,900*l.* The military expenses of the same island, for the same year, were 186,912*l.* The revenue and other receipts of the Island of Ceylon, during the year 1815, amounted to 640,444*l.* The expenditures for the same year, including the military establishment of the island, was 647,848*l.* The native troops of the island amounted to 5000 rank and file. The revenue of the Cape of Good Hope, for 1815, was 229,495*l.* and the expenditure 234,832*l.* including the pay of a native corps.

A comparative statement of the produce of the assessed taxes, for the years ending respectively the 5th of April, 1815, 1816 and 1817, has been laid on the table of the house of commons. The net assessment for the year ending the 5th of April, 1815, was 6,763,912*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*; in 1816, was 6,805,723*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* while the assessor's charge for the last year was 6,238,410*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* The supplementary assessments for the same period have not yet been completed, so that the entire probable amount of the net produce could not be ascertained, but the officers of the tax-office calculate the total at 6,134,841*l.*

The law giving the privilege of pre-emption, in all naval stores as well as pig and bar iron, to the commissioners of the navy, has been repealed.

A proposition has been made in parliament to repeal the duty on salt—Ministers opposed it, for it yielded a million and a half, and carried their point, 79 to 70,—the duty on a bushel of salt is 15*d.* and the prime cost of the article is only 6*d.*

A large meeting of merchants and others interested, has been held in London for the purpose of petitioning government to prohibit the exportation of cotton yarns.

Petitions for relief from distress, continue to be presented to parliament. One, which had five thousand signers, prays to be furnished with means to emigrate!

The chancellor of the exchequer has stated

in parliament, that no loan will be required by government this year.

The employment of boys to draw lotteries has been stopped in England, as tending to make them gamblers.

Parliament have appropriated nearly eighteen millions of dollars for relieving the public distress—more than six and a half millions for England, and more than eleven millions for Ireland;—manufacturers of Birmingham and other places, to be assisted with loans.

The Funds are considerably lower at this moment—3 per cent. Consols have been 72. The reasons assigned in the city for the late depression are, that the early speculators having completely succeeded in realizing great profits by investing in the Funds, are now withdrawing their capital to speculate in land, and in the reviving manufactures of the country, as there is little doubt the value of both will shortly rise as rapidly as the Funded Property.

From the British Navy List for March 1817.

Widows' Pensions.—Of a flag Officer, per Ann. 129*l.*; Admirals, 100; Post Captains, 80 a 90; Commanders, 70; do. superan. 60; Lieutenants, 50; Master, 40; Surgeon, 40; Purser, 30; Gunner, 25; Boatswain, 25; Carpenters, 25; second Masters, &c. 25. Widows of a Col. of Marines, 90; Lieut. Col. 70; Major, 60; Captain, 55; 1st Lieut. 40; 2d do. 36.

The Board of Admiralty intends to allow 58 senior Commanders of the Royal Navy, to retire with the rank of Post Captains.

A reduction of three lieutenants in each flag ship, and two in each other line of battle ships, is definitively decided on.

The British government are building 12 ships of the line, 2 yatches, 5 50's, 12 frigates, 4 sloops. Several of these are to supply the places of vessels destroyed or lost, and bear the same names;—14 ships of the line to be cut down to frigates; 4 ships of the line; 18 frigates, (one of which has never been at sea, and is estimated to cost 12,000*l.*) and 10 sloops, are repairing.

Import of grain at Liverpool, for the week ending 22d April, was—wheat, 49510 bushels—barley, 10840 do.—Oats, 35530 do. and 5869 bbls. American flour.

The County Assizes, now just terminated, have presented a list of criminals quite unparalleled for magnitude in the history of this country.—At no former period have they amounted to more than a fourth or a third part of their present number. From fifteen to fifty capital convictions have taken place in almost every county; in some counties where an execution was formerly the won-

der of an age. At Lancaster Assizes, 46 persons received sentence of death.

It is said that Ministers have received and entertained a proposition from the King of Spain, to become a Mediator between him and the Independent Provinces of South America, in return for which his Majesty offers a limited commerce with certain ports on the coast. Report adds, that Sir George Cockburn is to command a squadron destined for the coast of South America for that purpose; and that preparations are already making for carrying it into effect.

It is computed that the consumption of tobacco in England has decreased 50 per cent.; that the consumption of American tobacco for the last two years, ending 1st April, 1817, has not exceeded 54,000 hhds. and that the stock on hand, in Europe and America, is 166,000 hhds., sufficient to supply Europe for three years.

A long continuance of dry weather had greatly retarded the progress of vegetation in all parts of England: it was feared that unless they should have some copious rains immediately, the wheat crops would be far short of any late year's product.

During the late high winds, one of the majestic trees which adorned the venerable building of Arundel Castle, was blown down after resisting every storm for nearly 300 years, having been planted by Henry, Earl of Arundel, in the reign of Henry VIII. Arundel is the premier earldom of England, at present in the possession of the Duke of Norfolk, and is the only title in England that goes with the lands.

A decision has lately been had in the English courts of justice, which establishes the precedent, that no schoolmaster can expel a scholar without giving the parent of the child timely notice.

The Finance Committee have recommended diminishing the number of pupils at the British Royal Military Academy, on the ground that, the reduced state of the army cannot furnish them with employment. This Academy was instituted in the year 1790. It is under the government of a board of twenty-three commissioners, a governor general, who has a salary of 1500*l.* and a lieutenant governor, with a salary of 1098*l.* It is divided into a Senior and Junior department.—The commandant of the Senior department has a salary of 549*l.*; the Major of the Junior department, 352*l.*; four Captains have 274*l.* each. There is a professor of Arts, a professor of Classics, and three professors of Mathematics. The Chaplain and Librarian, the Secretary, the Treasurer, the Paymaster, and the Surgeon, have each salaries of 300*l.* There are besides several other officers.

The orphans of officers, and sons of subal-

terns on full or half pay, are admitted *gratis*. The sons of officers now serving are admitted on condition of paying 20, 30, or 50*l.* per annum, according to the rank of their parent. All others pay 100*l.* for which they are clothed, and furnished with every thing necessary, according to the regulations of the College. The general term is from 3 to 4 years. The branches of instruction, besides military tactics, are French, German, Latin, fortification, drawing, and history. No person is admissible, who is under 13, or over 15 years of age. Such cadets as pass their examinations, are recommended, by the board, to the Commander in Chief for commissions.

While the British Parliament are abolishing sinecures and curtailing useless expense, among the institutions of public utility which are still fostered, is the Royal Military Asylum. The object of this institution, is to provide for the "maintenance and education of a certain number of orphan and other children of the non-commissioned officers and privates" of the army.

In the selection of the children for admission, preference is given—1st. To orphans. 2d. To those whose fathers have been killed, or have died on foreign service. 3d. To those who have lost their mothers, and whose fathers are absent on duty abroad. 4th. To those whose fathers are ordered on foreign service, or whose parents have other children to maintain. The age at which the children are admitted into the asylum is regulated by the circumstances stated in the printed forms of petition and certificate to be had at the asylum; but there is a branch of the establishment in the Isle of Wight, for the reception of children of the earliest age. The continuance in the asylum, either of boys or girls, is limited to the age of fourteen. They are taught reading, writing, and the four rules of arithmetic, according to the Madras system of education; and they are instructed in the trades of shoe-makers, tailors, cap-makers, &c. &c.; they make and mend all the principal articles of their own dress, and thereby materially lessen the expense of the institution. They are taught also to march, and some other parts of military exercise, without arms; and all their proceedings are directed with military form and regularity. At the age of fourteen, the boys have their choice, either of being apprenticed to trades, or of going into the army; and the girls are also apprenticed out at the same age. Both are at such times completely clothed to an extent suited to their situation; and take with them a Bible, a Prayer Book, and Whole Duty of Man.

Notwithstanding the present depressed state of weavers' wages, the beautiful manufacture of

Silk Gause has, after a suspension of 30 years, been revived, with every prospect of success, in Paisley. Many looms are already employed; and there is little doubt that the number will rapidly increase.

The quantity of flax-seed sown in Ireland last year was 54,000 hhd. The supply for the present year is said to be very short.

The poorer classes will, probably, on account of the present scarcity of provisions, endeavour chiefly to put in oats and potatoes, and probably neglect the flax crops. It will, therefore, be the more likely to remunerate such persons as sow largely.

Married.] At the House of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, Col. Harvey, Aid-de-Camp to the Prince Regent, to Louisa Catharine, third daughter of Richard Caton, Esq. of Maryland, in the U. States of America. The bride was given away by the Duke of Wellington; and immediately after the ceremony the bride and bridegroom set off for Englefield Green, near Windsor.

Died.] At Dublin, on the 17th, at the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, in the 66th year of his age, Captain Owen Fawcett. He served in the former American war, and particularly distinguished himself during the troubles of 1793.

FRANCE.

Louis has recovered his health and transacts business as usual. He presided at a council of Ministers on the 16th April.

A royal ordinance has been issued to abolish the offices of secretaries general of prefecture—to economize the national expenses was stated to be the object.

The second council of war, formed in the case of Marshal Grouchy, had declared itself, by a vote of 5 to 2, incompetent to proceed in his trial, under the 62d article of the constitution, and had decided that the *process* should be re-delivered to the minister secretary of war.

Among the reports circulated in Paris for some time past, which has gained considerable credence, and the belief of which has been much prolonged, is that of the dissolution of the chamber of deputies.

A question of much importance is pending before the French tribunals. The Marquis Beauréau, being in the colonies, received intelligence of the decease of his first wife. He married again, and had a daughter by his second marriage. Shortly after, he learnt from another source that his first wife was in all probability living. He at once embarked for France, and, upon his arrival at Havre, he found his first wife, with an infant son. A decree of the Parliament set aside his second marriage, but acknowledged the daughter of that union as the legitimate heiress of the Marquis de Beauréau. Young Eugene de Beauréau having died at the age of fourteen,

Miss Beauréau was admitted to take possession of her father's estates. But in 1814, a Marquis de Beauréau came forward, who pretended that a wooden corpse had been buried in his place, and that he was the real Eugene de Beauréau. He presented himself to his mother, who refused to recognise him; but he persists in demanding the restitution of his property. The Marquis de Beauréau is a Colonel and Chevalier of St. Louis.

Mr. James Collet has been appointed by the American Minister, Consul pro tem. of the United States at Calais.

By a Royal Ordinance dated the 19th of April, his Majesty Louis 18th has established a council for the direction and improvement of the conservatory of arts and manufactures; and by an ordinance of the 16th of April, M. Christian is named director, and the Duke de la Rochefoucault inspector general of the establishment.

One of the French Exiles under sentence *par contumace*, has lately gone to Parma, the residence of Napoleon's wife.

The French officers have subscribed to a monument to the memory of Marshal Massena. General Massena was of Jewish origin; his real name was Menassah; he has left property to the amount of 40 millions of francs.

The public session of the four Academies which compose the Royal Institute of France, on the 24th April drew such an immense crowd, that all the holders of tickets could not penetrate into the Hall. The Academicians had much difficulty in finding seats themselves.

Three thousand English troops embarked on the 1st of April, from Calais for England, and on the 2d, two hundred more. These were the balance of the English forces which were to evacuate France.

The Count de Blacas, ambassador from France to the Holy See, arrived in Paris yesterday. It is thought his journey has some affairs of negotiation in view from the court of Rome.

There has been a distressing drought in the south of France, together with an unusual degree of cold. Public prayers have been offered up in many places for a termination of the calamitous season, and for a return of rain, of which the country stood in the most imperious need.

At Toulon fears have been entertained for the corn crops; and large quantities continue to be imported. At Marseilles it did not rain for seven weeks. Wine was high and scarce, in consequence of the last crop having partly failed. It was reported also, that the ensuing crop had suffered very materially from the frost. Many persons stated that one third of it would be lost; but it is believed that the damage would not be quite so extensive.

Previous to April there had been no rain

in Corsica for three months. Two leagues of soil and fifteen houses, have been burnt by fire supposed to be electrical.

French commerce. Arrived at Havre in March—138 vessels, viz. 79 French, 18 American, 13 English, 8 Norwegian, 7 Swedes, &c. Of the former, only four were from the colonies.

Sailed in March—130 vessels, viz. 106 French, 11 American, 4 English, 3 Norwegian, 3 Prussian, 2 Swedes, &c. Of the former, 17 were for the colonies in India, Africa, and West Indies; 3 for America, (New-Orleans,) 1 Brazils, and 2 Havanna.

A list of all merchandise imported in March is also given—including 5,687 bales of cotton, 2,279 tierces, 100 sacks and 72 casks rice, 275 bbls. pot ash, 135 cases indigo.

Among the numerous advantages resulting from the freedom of the port of Marseilles, vessels of every nation entering there, are exempt from the duties of tonnage, anchorage, &c.

By the Budget for 1817, 6,100,000 francs have been applied to the benefit of the clergy. Of this sum, the King has regulated, by ordinance, the employment of 3,900,000; the remainder, 2,200,000, to be disposed of hereafter.

The Cotton Manufactories at Bordeaux, being well encouraged, are in full activity.

SPAIN.

Some of the troops collected at Cadiz, destined for America, lately raised a mutiny, saying they would not act as butchers to the Cadiz monopolists. They swore they would liberate all confined in the prisons, and obtain, themselves, their arrears of pay out of the treasury. The other quiet regiments were marched against them, and after a severe contest they were compelled to embark on the following day.—During the whole time the greatest alarm prevailed in Cadiz; the windows and doors of every house were shut up. It is also stated, that the contest was renewed on board, when a great number of men were shot, whose numbers, as well as three hundred who had previously deserted, were replaced by part of the Cadiz garrison.

A quarrel has taken place between the out-posts of the English and Spanish troops near Gibraltar, in which several of the latter were killed. The Spanish governor or commander at Algesiras, interfering to quell the tumult, was stabbed. An investigation immediately took place, and two English soldiers, who were ringleaders in the disturbance, had been tried at Gibraltar and executed.

Among the persons implicated in the rebel-

lion at Barcelona, are the generals Lacey and Milans, patriots of the revolution. The crime of these men consisted in a desire to restore the constitution of the Cortes, to which they and Ferdinand had sworn to adhere. Most of the conspirators, it is reported, are imprisoned. The mob are said to have seized upon the friars and made eunuchs of them all.

Letters going into France from Spain are dipped into vinegar at Bayonne, on account of the contagious diseases raging in that part of the country.

The force so long collecting at Cadiz, has at last sailed for America. Ten vessels left there with troops, on the 1st April. The following is the statement of the royal navy of Spain:—Asia, 64 guns, refitted in Portsmouth, 1811, now in Cadiz. Frigates La Prueba and Esmeralda, of 44 guns each, now at Cadiz, refitted in England, 1811. Frigate Sabina, 36, now at Vera Cruz, refitted in England, 1812.—Frigates Iphigenia and Diana, of 40 guns each, now in the West Indies, went out with Morillo, and are scarcely sea-worthy. So that they have but two frigates in Europe to send.

The demand made by the Court of Madrid on the Allies, and particularly on England, for an active interference in the affairs of South America, is coming to be considered of serious importance. The confederacy of Princes for the guarantee of their respective dominions is the basis of the application. The Court of Madrid states, that in addition to the revolutionary progress in South America, the Court of Brazils has actually avowed an attack on Monte Video, and that the evident design of the king of Portugal is to spread his authority over the whole of the Spanish provinces on that continent, either by conquest or negotiation with the independents. Under these circumstances, an offer has been made by the Court of Madrid to allow a certain limited trade to the South American ports, on the payment of stipulated duties, provided that early and effectual aid shall be rendered to what is called the rebellion, and check the Brazilian designs. As a further inducement for England to interfere, it is urged, that piracy is now organized on so regular a plan, and carried on to such an extent, under a variety of flags, that the trade of no nation is safe, and the extirpation of the buccaneers becomes, therefore, a just object for the exertion of all legitimate power.

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese government is said to have contracted in England for 30,000 stand of arms, to be sent to Lisbon without delay. Already 6000 are on their passage.

ITALY.

The king of Naples, restored to his throne and still supported upon it by Austria, has yet refused to acknowledge Maria Louisa as sovereign of Parma, &c. Not being willing to relinquish a dormant claim that he supposes himself to have upon that territory, as heir of the Farnese family, once princes of Parma.

Lucien Bonaparte appears to be closely watched at Rome. It is probable that he will not obtain leave to embark for the United States.

Tranquillity has been much disturbed in the territory of Reggio, by the disembarkation of numerous bands of pirates who have plundered and made slaves of many of the inhabitants.

Numerous bands of robbers infest the roads from Rome to Naples. The road from Rome to Florence is equally infested. The pontifical government has redoubled its activity to establish the public security.

There is prospect of a very plentiful harvest in Italy.

It is stated that the plague has broke out at Milan.

Ferdinand, king of the Sicilies, has promulgated a law, which ordains, among other things, that all civil and ecclesiastical employments in Sicily, beyond the Straits, shall be conferred on Sicilians exclusively; that, as the island of Sicily comprises one fourth of the population of the whole kingdom, Sicilians shall compose one fourth of the council of state, and the same ratio shall be observed for ministers and secretaries of state, &c.; that instead of two Sicilian consultatori, in the supreme court of chancery, one fourth of said court shall consist of Sicilians; that officers in the army, the navy, and the royal household, shall be indiscriminately filled with Sicilians and Neapolitans; that when the king shall reside in Sicily, a governor shall be left, with ministers, in the states on this side the Straits, and vice versa; that the civil rights of the Sicilians shall be adjudged in their own tribunals, even in the last resort; that the abolition of the feudal rights shall be maintained in Sicily as in Naples; that the part of Sicily in the permanent expenses of the kingdom shall be fixed annually, but shall never exceed the sum of 1,847,687 ounces and 20 tari, unless by consent of parliament; that not less than 150,000 ounces of the above quota shall be annually applied to the extinguishment of the national debt, and when that is extinguished, shall constitute a sinking fund for the Sicilian debt.

SWITZERLAND.

The emigrants who are leaving Switzerland for the United States, are said to have

among them many that were in easy circumstances, carrying with them much money. Their number is given at five thousand.

The greatest misery reigns in the district of Sargans, in the canton of St. Gall. In the commune of Amen, near the lake of Wallerstadt, many persons have died from want and inanition, and the bad quality of the provisions they have, threatens the general health.

In the Grisons, the avalanches have destroyed, this season, twenty-five houses, twenty-eight persons, and forty-three head of cattle.

NETHERLANDS.

The Director-General of Convoys and Licenses has notified all merchants and ship-owners, that by virtue of Article 206, of the law of October 3, 1816, and in consequence of various decisions made on the subject, the foreign vessels sailing under the following flags, viz. American, English, Danish, East Friesland, Hamburg, Bremen, Lubeck, Mecklenburg, Aldenburg, Russian, Portuguese, Spanish, Hanoverian, Austrian, as also those of Syria, in which are included those of Aleppo and Alexandrette, are provisionally placed on the same footing in respect to tonnage duties as the national vessels.

The American Minister to the Netherlands has succeeded in procuring an ordinance regulating trade to the island of Java, by which it is provided that foreign vessels coming from that island, are exempt from the import duties upon entering the ports of Holland and Belgium, upon producing evidence of their having paid the export duties at Batavia.

The Russian ship Vanterlandsleib, it is said, has sailed from Antwerp with 350 passengers, (Quakers) for Philadelphia; and 200 more, Hollanders, were expected at Antwerp in a few days, to embark for the same place.

M. Santini, who lately arrived at Brussels from St. Helena, (via England,) is supposed to have it in charge to visit all the chief adherents of Bonaparte on the Continent. All his steps in this city have been narrowly watched. He went from Brussels, first to Liege, to proceed thence to Munich and Parma.

GERMANY.

Two Austrian frigates, the Austria and the Augusta, sailed from Trieste, in April, for Rio Janeiro, giving freight and protection to many tons of manufactures of the Empire, as an encouragement to its subjects to commence a direct commercial intercourse with the Brazils.

Austria, in 1783, had no national debt: her debt now amounts to the enormous sum of 2000,000,000 German florins, or 1000,000,000 Spanish dollars.

Great retrenchments have been made by the Austrian Court, and a great reduction has been made in the army. The Emperor appears to concur most cordially in the pacific policy of Alexander. Much attention has been paid to the restoration of public credit, which had suffered severely from immense emissions of paper money.

The little principality of Lippe-Demold is the only European state not burdened with a public debt.

A steam-boat has arrived at Hamburg from Berlin in 35 hours 25 minutes, the distance being 72 leagues. It is destined to ply between these two cities constantly.

The King of Bavaria has issued an ordinance, that thenceforth no member of a Freemason's Lodge shall be permitted to exercise the office of a Public Functionary!

The marriage of Madame Murat with General Macdonald, has been celebrated at Vienna. The ci-devant queen has just purchased the Lordship of Kottlingbrom, four leagues from Vienna, in the neighbourhood of Baden.

A German paper, of the 9th of April, states, that the Princess of Wales, while at Munich, caused a pamphlet to be distributed, which, under the title of *Journal d'un Voyageur Anglois*, contains a description of her own travels, and several of the occurrences of her life.

A very active correspondence is said to be carrying on between the Courts of Petersburg, Vienna, and Berlin. Some refer it to an intended alteration in the constitution of Galicia, others to a war with Turkey. It is also asserted that M. de Humboldt and M. de Metternich are out of favour; and that this event is connected with the late dismissal of M. de Montgelas. M. de Markoff is supposed to have been sent on an extraordinary mission to the Court of France. The recent events in England, and the fermentation that has lately manifested itself in the North of Europe, have induced the Emperor Alexander to pause in his system of enfranchising the peasants of his Empire.

The Emperor Francis, it is said, has written a letter to the widow of Marshal Ney, in which he freely complies with her request to fix her abode in Florence, and in which he thus speaks in reference to her husband:

"We deplored the fatality of the circumstances which brought on this misfortune of your illustrious husband, and impressed with the recollection of his having been the victim of his devotion to a Prince allied to us by the ties of blood, and to her Majesty the Dutchess of Parma, our beloved daughter, we make it our duty to concur in offering you every consolation in our power."

The Princess of Wales arrived at Vienna on the 10th of April, about 2 o'clock, under the

name of Dutchess of Cornwallis, (Cornwall,) accompanied with a suite of fifteen persons, and was set down at the hotel of the Empress of Austria. A courier from Munich had previously announced that her Royal Highness was coming, and that she intended to alight at the English Ambassador's (Lord Stewart); but he went away the evening before for his country seat at Kitsee. The Minister of the kingdom of Hanover, (Alexander Count Hardenburg) followed his example, and also absented himself; so that the Princess was obliged to alight at a public hotel. The court sent to her a chamberlain to wait on her; and, although she observed the strictest incognito, as the Court Gazette announces, the Princess paid a visit to the Empress.—She was to depart in a few days, and travel through Laybach, Trieste, and Venice, on her return to her beautiful seat at Gorovo, on the lake of Como. It thus appears that the disagreements between the domestics of the Princess and the inhabitants of Como were not very serious. These quarrels, indeed, are attributed to the jealousy of some husbands at Como. It is not known what are the reasons which have dissuaded the Princess from her projected journey to Paris, and thence, with all her attendants, to England: but it is now again asserted, that she will make an excursion into Persia, in the course of the year.

PRUSSIA.

It is understood that a law, emanating from the Prussian government, was shortly to issue at Berlin, which will open to the Polish peasants the way to freedom; and that a general law was preparing by Prince Hardenberg for introducing into Prussia the liberty of the press.

General Kosciusko has entered the military service of Prussia. He has declared free, and exempt from all charges or personal services, the inhabitants of his domains in Poland. A few others have followed his example. Our readers will bear in mind that the body of the people of that country are slaves, as much appertaining to the soil as the trees that grow upon it.

The last sitting of the Diet, at Cracow, on the 3d February, was rather turbulent. It is expressly stated that the Diet does not concur in any manner in the regulations of the constitution, the basis of it having been laid at the congress of Vienna, and the final developement belonging entirely to the commissioners of the allied powers.

DENMARK.

The commerce of Denmark is increasing; her policy is becoming more liberal; and on the invitation of Austria, she has recently acceded to the "Holy and Fraternal Alliance." This celebrated compact was first agreed to, Sept. 26, 1815, by Austria, Russia, and Prus-

sia.—In the exchange of Norway for Swedish Pomerania, Denmark has obtained a fertile and productive addition to her domains.

Baltic Trade.

The following is the amount of the cargoes of all the American vessels (85,) which passed *Elseneur* in 1815. Of the above number, 26 were in ballast—56 went to *St. Petersburg*, direct, 15 to *Copenhagen*, &c.—
 2,717,140 lbs. sugar. 1,085,420 do. coffee.
 5,225,840 do. rice. 125,744 do. cotton.
 105,220 do. cotton yarn and twist. 95,985 do. ginger. 52,512 do. indigo. 30,082 do. pimento. 48,618 do. cocoa. 34,212 do. currants. 17,159 do. gum Senegal. 96,060 do. raisins. 10,100 do. figs. 12,718 do. cassia. 19,775 do. madder. 1,726 do. cloves. 8,150 do. crem tartar. 1,910 do. almonds. 251 do. cardamoms. 410 do. nutmegs. 1,571 do. sassaoparella. 325 hogsheads tobacco. 974 casks quercitron bark. 50 do. turpentine. 625 bags tumerick. 399 do. gall. 175 tons Nicaragua wood. 1,553 do. log and fustic wood. 425 do salt. 30 cases camphor. 208 do. claret wine. 1,674 do. oil. 3,723 do. fruit. 10 do. shilack. 62,921 gallons wine. 265 do. brandy. 19,620 do. oil. 106,432 do. rum. 288 logs mahogany.

SWEDEN.

The conspiracy which is stated to have taken place in Sweden, and of which mention is made in a few general terms from every quarter, is still, in respect to the particular circumstances of the case, involved in much mystery. It appears to be obvious that however extended and ramified the plot might have been, it was discovered in time to anticipate its operation, and obviate the mischiefs that it was intended to effect. Troops surround the capital, and every exertion has been made, with complete success, if we may believe the intelligence received on this subject, in crushing this hydra at the moment of its birth. The origin of the conspiracy is attributed to some discontented nobles, whose wives are also charged as accomplices. It is, however, suspected by some that the Crown Prince is not so much alarmed as he affects to be; and this suspicion acquires some colour of truth, when it is considered that the new Constitution, to be proposed to the next Diet, will abridge the nobles of some of their privileges, and that government will derive from it an increase of power. The press has been meddling with the succession of the Swedish Crown. A Lt. Otto Nattoch Dag has been found guilty of conspiring to overthrow the existing laws upon that subject, and has been sentenced to death; and, as he had fled before his trial, he has been declared an outlaw.

The Deputies of the Army, at Stockholm, on the first of April, closed their meeting

(which had not been called together for 23 years) after two months sittings, on the 1st of April.

The organization of this assembly is now changed; the purchases of the higher commissions in the army is limited; the pension fund of a million is placed under a new direction; wounded officers are entitled to large annuities, and a separate establishment is founded for the support of their widows and orphans. The privates have their own hospital, in the formerly celebrated Convent of Brigitta, at Wadstena, besides two hospitals for the invalids of this garrison, and they enjoy a considerable revenue from all appointments that are made out, besides one per thousand on the sale of all estates. It is now in contemplation to found for their benefit a still larger establishment, towards which near 200,000 dollars, in voluntary contributions, have already been received.

The Military Deputies have had their audience of leave, of the King, the Crown Prince and Prince Oscar. They were introduced by Field Marshal Count Stedingk, who made a speech to his Majesty, thanking him for the attention paid to the army, for the benefit conferred on the country, and assuring him of their entire devotion: to which the King returned a very gracious answer. His Excellency also made a speech to the Crown Prince, in the usual style of compliment; to which his Highness replied at length.

In the speech of the Crown Prince to the Deputies of the citizens, he thus notices the conspiracy.

‘There are (says his Royal Highness) ill-disposed men in all countries, but in Sweden, their number is so small, that no extraordinary measures are necessary to repress them.

‘The interior peace of the country, is undisturbed; from without there is nothing to fear. We do not meddle with the concerns of others, and are certain that they will not meddle with ours. Your rights are therefore secured within and without, and every thing announces that we shall not for a long time be obliged to defend them; but should the honour of the nation require it, I will go at the head of a faithful, tried, and disciplined army, supported by the will of the King and the people, and accompanied by the omens of victory, to meet the enemy, and shed all my blood in the defence of my country. I cannot express myself as I could wish, in the Swedish language, but my son speaks it for me; he is educated among you; on him your hopes must repose; but I speak the language of honour and freedom, and every Swede who truly loves his country understands me.’

The Swedish Government is levying a conscription all over the country. The young

men included in the conscription consist of five classes, all the youths from the age of 20 to 25, inclusive, forming a well disciplined and uniform militia, of about 300,000 men, from which, only in time of war, the regular regiments raised partly by recruiting, partly furnished and equipped by the land-owners, are reinforced and filled up.

The King of Sweden has prohibited the importation of all white cotton goods and muslins, except those brought from India in Swedish ships; also porter and wine, except for the church. The motive assigned for this measure, is to keep down the course of exchange.

RUSSIA.

The Russian empire is in a state of great tranquillity, and the report of an approaching rupture with Turkey, appears to be false: Moscow is fast rising from its ashes, and threatens to rival Petersburg in magnificence. The Imperial court is to reside there during the summer months. The emperor seems to be wholly devoted to the service of his people; his army is soon to be greatly reduced, and he encourages, by every means he can devise, the growth of agriculture, manufactures, commerce, the sciences and the arts. A short time since, he appointed his counselor of state, the celebrated Count Kotzebue, to edit an immense work, to be circulated in every part of the empire, and be publicly read by the clergy, which is to embrace all the works printed in Europe, on politics, statistics, the military art, manufactures, public instruction, &c. He is to employ as many presses as he may deem necessary; a munificent salary is attached to the appointment; and the count is allowed to reside in any part of Russia or Germany, as he shall find to be most advantageous for the prosecution of his literary labours. He is now as celebrated for his political as he has been for his dramatic science.

The Russians have lately formed an expedition from some of their settlements upon the n. w. coast of America, and taken possession of one of the Sandwich islands.

The reception given to the American Ambassador, Mr. Pinkney, by the Emperor, was very flattering.

The late events in England, it is said, have induced the Emperor Alexander to pause in his system of enfranchising the peasants of his empire!

His Majesty the Emperor of Russia has addressed to the Privy Counsellor Willemer, of Francfort, author of a small work entitled "The hopes of Germany," the following letter.

"I fully agree with you, sir, in the sentiments which you express in transmitting to me your work on the act of fraternal and Christian alliance of the 14th (26th) Septem-

ber. The great attention which you have shown to studying the sense, announces a purified zeal for good, as well as a remarkable sagacity. A solemn engagement founded on the simple and sublime precepts of the religion of the Saviour—God, offers, no doubt, a vast field to the most interesting meditations. It is to their unity, as well as to the concurrence of the wishes which the friends of humanity form, that the efficient application of those truths to the social and political existence of nations, may result. The ideas exhibited in your production, being evidently directed towards this end of universal utility, it is agreeable to me to testify to you my particular satisfaction, and to give you this assurance of my esteem.

ALEXANDER.

'St. Petersburg, 30th Nov. 1816.'

ASIA.

EAST-INDIES.

A party of the Pindaries, 3000 strong, have been routed by Major Lushington, at the head of 350 men. These marauders had been ravaging the country and sacking the villages, and it was their intention to sweep the coast as far as Surat.

A meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at their Hall in Chowringhee, at which his Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Moira presided. A memorial on the Hinduism of Java was read; and several Images of Booddhu, Ganeshu, Siva, and Parvultu, brought round by Dr. Tytler, were presented to the society. These mythological relics are well deserving the attention of the curious in Asiatic antiquities. Specimens of some curious sorts of wood, and of a mineral water, resembling Seltzer water, were also transmitted. The society were likewise presented with a copy of the translation of Lilliwati, a curious treatise on Arithmetic and Geometry, written by Bhasku Acharay, or the author of Bija Gvaht. This translation is the work of Dr. Taylor, of Bombay, to whom the literary world are already indebted for able illustrations of the sciences of ancient India. The learned translator mentions, in his preface to this treatise, that the author has established, in another work, the doctrine of the earth being a globe, suspended in open space; and not owing its support to the *succeanea*, which the Poorans assert. He is also represented as having been acquainted with the principle of attraction—on which modern science has founded so many of her most beautiful speculations.

We are happy to state that a society has been set on foot on the island of Java, by several humane and liberal minded individuals, for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of slaves. This institution had ob-

tained the support of a majority of the English inhabitants, many of the Dutch also had entered into its views, and a considerable number of natives of the higher class, had testified their approval of it. It is much to be wished that these embryo attempts may be persevered in, and eventually crowned with the success they merit, but from the information we have been able to collect respecting the views of the colonists in Java, and the other islands of the Archipelago, we are led to suspect that the system of slavery has been too long and too deeply interwoven with their local policy to admit of any well grounded hope of its speedy abolition,—or that any steps towards a “consummation so devoutly to be wished” will meet with that degree of support, which is necessary to the rendering them even partially effective.

CHINA.

Nautical surveys of the Chinese coast, it is said, have been recently made, by order of the British government, with a view to ascertain the practicability of opening the Chinese trade to all British subjects; and that these surveys have reached England, unexpectedly, by a circuitous route. In consequence a very formidable expedition was contemplated, at the date of our last advices from London, having for its objects to traverse the whole of the Chinese empire, to require an apology from the Emperor, and to claim the occupation by British troops of all the strong places on the Canton river.

Considering the present situation of the foreign relations of China, the following brief account of this vast empire, must excite some interest.

Extent of the empire in

square miles,	1,297,999
The same in acres,	830,719,369
Number of the inhabitants,	333,000,000
Revenues in sterling,	12,140,625 <i>l</i> .

This gives 256 persons to a square mile, or 2 1-2 acres to each, which is full one half more in proportion than the population of England.

Industry in China is, nevertheless, carried to the highest degree; and there are not to be found in China either idle persons or beggars. Every small piece of ground is cultivated, and produces something useful; and all sorts of grain are planted, not sowed, by which means more seed is saved than would supply all the inhabitants of Britain and Ireland.

In that country every one labours, and even rocks are covered with earth, and made to produce. The sides of mountains are cultivated, and irrigation is very general, and conducted with great art and care. Cloth and paper are made from various vegetables, which in Europe are thrown aside as useless.

In one word, they neither waste time, nor space, nor materials, and pay scarcely any taxes. Nevertheless they are so poor, that is, they enjoy so few of the necessities of life, that the law permits the *stifling of newly born children*, when the parents have not the means of bringing them up.

This account from the best authorities, and which certainly is not far from the truth, affords abundance of materials for thinking to our speculative economists; but if any thing were wanting to complete the strange result of such a population and so much industry, it is that the Chinese despise all other nations, but most of all, commercial ones, and they have always, as much as possible, insisted on having gold or silver in exchange for what they sell to strangers.

AFRICA.

EGYPT.

The plague has raged at Cairo with great fury. But the most extraordinary circumstance from this country, is, that it *rained in torrents for four days*. An event like this is not recollected, and it nearly destroyed whole villages; the houses being built of unbaked mud, were washed away. If it had lasted a few days longer, it is supposed that half of the city of Cairo would have been destroyed.

TUNIS.

The following is a list of the navy of Tunis, as furnished by an American naval officer.

2 gabarras, mounting 28 18 pounders, and 20 18lb. carronades, 1 do. 28 12's and 20 18's, 1 corvette 24 8 pounders, 1 do. 18 8 do. 2 xebeques 26 8's and 8 24's, 1 do. of said force laid up, 1 do. 14 6 pounders, 1 do. 12 6 pounders, 1 do. 12 6's, 1 brig 18 8's, 1 schr. 16 6's, 1 do. 8 18 carronades and 2 long 6's, 1 do. 8 6 pounders, 1 do. 2 8 do. and 4 4 pounders, 1 do. 2 6's and 4 4's, 5 small latteen vessels, 2 mounting 2 4's, 1 mounting 2 6's and 2 4's, 1 mounting 2 8's and 4 6's, 80 gun boats of 1 gun each, 12's 18's and 24's, 4 do. of 2 guns each, 1 24 and 1 6 pounder, 1 bombard of 1 mortar only, 1 do. of 1 do. and 2 4 pounders, 1 old corvette, 20 8 pounders, 1 large frigate building, nearly planked up. In all—108 vessels—413 guns.

ALGIERS.

The Danes have sent to Algiers, as their stipulated present, a large vessel loaded with timber, masts, iron work, pitch, tar, and sail cloth. The Dey has equipped, and ready for sea, 3 brigantines and one galliot. These, together with the schooner that was sent soon after the bombardment by Lord Exmouth, to Constantinople with an ambassador and rich presents, constitute the naval force of Algiers. The activity of the Dey, has now

within half a year wholly remedied the consequences of the bloodiest battles which the shores of Africa have witnessed for many centuries. The loss consisted in the largest part of the pirate fleet; but the arsenals, the magazines, and workshops, the store of ammunition and provisions; in short, all the elements of political life, were saved. The damaged fortifications are now stronger than before, and the marine, by means of purchase and new built vessels, may be said to be daily increasing. Notwithstanding the last harvest was most excellent, and there is abundance of corn in the country, the Dey will not allow any to be exported to Europe, though pretty high prices have been offered him, particularly by France.

MOROCCO.

An extract of a letter from Tangiers, dated early in March, is published in the French papers, which states that the emperor of Morocco will supply the French government with what quantity of grain it needs, without requiring any payment in return. He will demand no duty, either export or import, on condition that the grain be carried direct to France.—He will immediately furnish cargoes for ten vessels, and other vessels will receive cargoes with all despatch.

AMERICA.

SPANISH AMERICA.

The population of the Spanish provinces is computed, and probably with some accuracy, as follows:—New Grenada and Venezuela are estimated to contain 3,500,000 souls; Peru 1,700,000; Buenos Ayres and Chili 3,800,000; New Mexico 3,800,000; Yucatan 1,600,000; Guatimala 1,800,000, and Florida 10,000; making in all 17,010,000 souls.

BUENOS AYRES.

The city of Buenos Ayres has been illuminated in celebration of the victory gained over the royalists in Chili by San Martin. It is stated that the patriots of this place were daily receiving succours, and that the people on the eastern side of the river were arming to drive the Portuguese from Monte Video.

CHILI.

Chili is represented as containing, in the situation and soil of the country, and the character and manners of the people, better elements for forming a stable independency than any other province in South America; and the success of San Martin here, is regarded by the patriots as the surest pledge of their ultimate general triumph. Many are migrating hither from Buenos Ayres.

PERU.

It is stated that the patriot army in Peru is 3000 strong, and that it has met with considerable success; that general Guemer attacked the Spanish army at Jujui, and took 300 prisoners, besides bringing off 6 pieces of cannon, a quantity of small arms and military stores.

VENEZUELA.

No affair of much importance has taken place in this province since the recapture of Barcelona by the royalists. Venezuela has consumed more troops for Spain than any other of her provinces. At the commencement of the revolution, there were here, it is computed, 4,000 troops in the pay of the mother country, and since that period there have arrived 10,000. But these, together with double the same number of provincial levies, have not been able to arrest the progress of the revolution.

MEXICO.

The situation of this province seems quite undecided. Some accounts represent the royal cause as every where triumphant, and state that all the most considerable patriot leaders, together with their followers, have taken advantage of a general amnesty and submitted. Other accounts say that the patriots maintain the struggle manfully, and that in some intercepted letters, the royalists declare that the "fire of insurrection increases, and is not likely to be extinguished. The insurgents make use of every amnesty granted them to escape to their comrades with the first opportunity." It is stated that the patriot general Mina had sailed from Galvestown, and was before Tempico, in the vicinity of Vera Cruz, and that he intended to attack it, being well furnished with artillery for the purpose.

The royal force in Mexico in 1804, before the revolution, has been computed as follows: infantry of the line, 5,200; cavalry, 4,700, besides about 20,000 militia. These troops cost about 4,000,000 dollars; and are now fighting Spain. Since the revolution began in Mexico, the troops sent thither have amounted to 15,000.

PORTUGUESE AMERICA.

Pernambuco.

The Provisional Government of Pernambuco have decreed that their ports are open to all merchant vessels, even of the nations with whom they are at war. They are allowed freely to enter, and dispose of their cargoes, as also to export the amount thereof in the produce of the country. All kinds of corn, flour, peas, beans, and the like; munitions of war, gunpowder, lead, shot, balls, ar-

tillery, sulphur, saltpetre; books, printing types, all kinds of machinery and scientific instruments, are permitted to enter free of duty, for the term of one year from the 13th March, 1817.

Antonio Gonsalvo Da Cruz, ambassador from the provisional government of Pernambuco has arrived in the United States. With four other patriots of distinction, he had been proscribed. The Provisional Government consists of a Council, and an Executive of five members, taken from the professions of agriculture, commerce, the military, the clergy, and the mechanics, which will continue till a constitution be framed. All titles of nobility are abolished; "patriot," and "compatriot," are the only appellations. The provisional government will organize an army of 15,000 men, which will be aided by a militia of 40,000, in Pernambuco alone.

According to some accounts, the patriots do not appear to be so firmly fixed in this province as has been represented. Their port is blockaded by a Portuguese force; business is at a stand, and volunteers are offering themselves to the Governor of St. Salvador to go against Pernambuco. On the other hand the Pernambucan ambassador states that, although a blockade might have taken place, yet the patriot government were fully prepared for any offensive steps on the part of the royalists, and as to any dissatisfaction with the new government, on the part of the people, it cannot be true. It is again stated, that the whole coast of Brazil is in commotion, and that there is a prospect that the Portuguese government will be entirely thrown off. The new government of Pernambuco have, it is said, fitted out a brig of 22 guns to protect such vessels as may arrive at that place to trade, and more vessels were equipping for the same purpose.

WEST INDIES.

Republic of Hayti.

President Petion has recently got into a difficulty with the government of Buenos Ayres, for having confiscated certain property, captured on the high seas, and sent into Port au Prince, as a neutral port, by Commodore Taylor of the Buenos Ayrean squadron. The Commodore has begun to make reprisals, and has sent Petion a letter, informing him that he shall detain all Haytian vessels he may meet with: if satisfaction be made by Petion, they shall be restored; if not, they will be considered good and lawful prizes.

The navy of Petion consists of the frigate General Brown, carrying 40 guns and 400 men; the Wilberforce, of 22 guns; the Fire-Fly, of 18 guns, and the Conqueror, of 16 guns, all lying in harbour. The government of Petion is well liked by the people; his

laws are considered just; he patronizes education, and the country is supplied with schools. Foreign missionaries, also, are received and treated with urbanity.

KINGDOM OF HAYTI.

The Court of Christophe is modelled after the late court of Bonaparte, and is maintained in much state. The laws of the kingdom are very direct and rigid, and executed with great impartiality and promptitude. The commercial code and regulations, though precise, are esteemed wise, and are strictly observed. The police of the kingdom is uncommonly rigorous and efficient. No subject, not even a nobleman, is permitted to be absent from his dwelling after 10 o'clock at night, and if he ever dare neglect this decree, it is only in the company of a stranger, who is not required to observe it. It is considered a high offence for any of the nobility, male or female, to be absent from the palace, Sans Souci, when any fete is given by his Majesty's order, and the person so offending is punished by being put into a strong fortress, forthwith, under military guard. The princes royal are all provided with private tutors, and are said to be docile and ingenious. Parties, however, are said to be forming, headed by the princes of the blood, and the present prospect is, that the succession to the throne will produce contention.

BRITISH AMERICA.

New Brunswick.

Much distress is said to exist in Newfoundland, in consequence of the stagnation of business since the peace, and the failure of last year's harvest. It is stated that 300 persons were last May dependant on charity for support, in St. Johns. Many emigrants have arrived from Scotland, but they find it difficult to obtain a comfortable settlement and employment. The people, it is stated, are much dissatisfied with the interdiction of their plaister trade with the United States, and that in consequence thereof some thousands are thrown out of employ.

There was a shock of an earthquake felt at St. Johns, about the middle of May last, which lasted about 15 seconds. The air was perfectly clear, and there was not a breath of wind. It was preceded by a noise, as if a gale of wind had suddenly sprung up, and very soon after the shock, deep moanings were heard for a short time, apparently from the southward. The same shock was felt at Frederickton and St. Andrews, and fully as violent.

UPPER CANADA.

The following is a statement of work performed by a boy, in excavating a piece of ground 9 feet square, by 3 feet 3 inches deep, and wheeling the whole earth 60 feet, in a

wheelbarrow. The work was procured to be done by the person who makes the report, for the sake of experiment, and the statement may, at the present time, be useful. The first day, the boy worked 2 hours, from 6 to 8—wheeled 21 loads; do. 3 do. from 9 to 12—do. 38 do.; do. 3 do. from 1 to 4—do. 34 do.; do. 2 1-2 do. from 5 to sunset do. 27 do. —10 1-2 hours, first day, wheeled 120 loads. —Second day, worked 2 hours, from 6 to 8—wheeled 28 loads; do. worked 1 hour from 1 to 2, wheeled 13 loads.—13 1-2 hours. Loads of stone thrown out of the excavation, 10.—Total, 171 loads. The whole distance the boy walked in performing this work, (exclusive of carrying wood and water to the kitchen as wanted) was 17,710 feet, which is something more than three miles and a third, and the number of square cubic feet of earth and stones removed was 263; and which I am now confident would have been finished the first day, had I not forbid the boy commencing his work before 6 in the morning, and had he not been obliged, during the greater part of the first day, constantly to make use of a pickaxe before his spade could penetrate, which is made clear and plain, by his carrying the second morning 28 loads in two hours, instead of 21, as on the first morning, although it is to be supposed, that he was not so fresh on the second day as the first when he commenced.

A COMMISSIONER.

The last impost on American produce and manufactures has expired; but the old duty on salt, and 3*d*. per lb. on tobacco continues. American boats may now be taken into this province and sold, without duty, as American manufactures.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The President of the United States is performing a tour through the middle and northern states, to inspect the public works, and ascertain the condition of the national defence.

By information from the General Land Office, the surveys of the military bounty lands will be completed, and patents issued, next August. The locations will be made by lottery. A soldier applying for a patent in person, or by letter, must produce his warrant, or his certificate from the war department that the warrant is lodged in the Land Office, and he must say whether he chooses land in the Illinois or Missouri Territory. An agent applying for a patent, in addition to the above, must produce a power of Attorney. In cases where receipts have been lodged in the Land Office, the receipts of the Office must be produced.

The following is an abstract of the number of offices, and the whole amount of salaries, of the several departments, taken from

the *Red Book*. Including the President, there are twenty-one different departments, or offices, at Washington. In these offices there are employed, or at least paid, two hundred and fifty-seven persons. Two hundred and two are clerks, and twenty-three messengers and assistant messengers. Of the above number, forty-five are foreigners by birth, viz. twenty-one Irishmen, twelve Englishmen, four Scotchmen, three Swedes, two Germans, one Russian, one from Tortola and one from Bermuda. Grand total of the salaries of the officers and clerks, employed at Washington, per annum, \$351,887.

The Commissioners of the Navy have advertised that they will receive proposals for supplying the machinery for three steam-batteries, each to be equal to an 120 horse power, and to be completed in one year from the day of contracting.

A case was lately decided in the Circuit Court of the United States, which determined the validity of Baker's Patent Pump Box. A suit had been commenced by the Agents of the Pump Company, under Perkins' Patent, against Baker, for an infringement of his rights. The prosecution was managed by Mr. Gorham, and the defence was conducted by Messrs. G. Sullivan and Webster. The Jury in their verdict found the Plaintiff had not sustained his declaration, and was entitled to no damages.

Ralph I. Ingersoll, Esq. of New-Haven, is appointed Clerk of the District and Circuit Courts of the United States for the District of Connecticut, in the place of Henry W. Edwards, Esq. resigned.

John Heath, Esq. late Captain in the Marine Corps, is appointed by the President to be Consul of the United States for the island of Teneriffe.

The commissioners under the 4th article of the treaty of Ghent, for settling the boundary between the United States and the British provinces, are the hon. Thomas Barclay, British; hon. John Holmes, American. The agents—hon. Ward Chipman, British; James T. Austin, American. Secretary—Anthony Barclay, Esq. The duty of the board is to ascertain and determine to which of the parties "the islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, and Grand Menan, in the Bay of Fundy," belong.

The commissioners under the 5th article, consist of hon. Thomas Barclay, British; hon. Cornelius P. Van Ness, American. Agents—hon. Ward Chipman, British; hon. — Bradley, American. Secretary—Henry H. Orne, Esq. of New-Hampshire. Their duty is to ascertain, determine, and mark the line from the source of the St. Croix to the high lands, thence to the source of the Connecticut river, thence to the 45th degree of latitude, and in that parallel to the St. Law-

rence. These two boards are now sitting in Boston. The commissioners under the 5th and 7th articles are General Peter B. Porter, American; John Ogilvy, Esq. British. Agent—Col. Hawkins, American. The agent on the part of Great Britain, not appointed, and the name of the Secretary is not known. Their duty is to ascertain and determine the residue of the boundary from the forty-fifth degree on the St. Lawrence to the north-westernmost point of the Lake of the Wood. They have proceeded to St. Regis. Col. Bouchette, Surveyor-General of Canada, is associated to the commissions under all the above articles; and is in Boston.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The following statement on an interesting subject, has recently appeared in a letter from Thomas M'Kean, late Governor of Pennsylvania.

On Monday, the 1st day of July, 1776, the arguments in Congress for and against the Declaration of Independence, having been exhausted, and the measure fully considered, the Congress resolved itself into a committee of the whole; the question was put by the chairman, and all the *states* voted in the affirmative, except Pennsylvania, which was in the negative, and Delaware, which was equally divided; Pennsylvania, at that time, had seven members, viz. John Morton, Benjamin Franklin, James Wilson, John Dickinson, Robert Morris, Thomas Willing, and Charles Humphreys. All were present on the 1st of July, and the three first named voted for the Declaration of Independence, the remaining four against it. The state of Delaware had three members, Caesar Rodney, George Read, and myself. George Read and I were present. I voted for it; George Read against it. When the President resumed the chair, the chairman of the committee of the whole made his report, which was not acted upon until Thursday, the 4th of July. In the mean time, I had written to press the attendance of Caesar Rodney, the third delegate from Delaware, who appeared early on that day at the state house, in his place. When the Congress assembled, the question was put on the report of the committee of the whole, and approved by every *state*. Of the members from Pennsylvania, the three first, as before, voted in the affirmative, and the two last in the negative. John Dickinson and Robert Morris were present, and did not take their seats on that day. Caesar Rodney, for the state of Delaware, voted with me in the affirmative, and George Read in the negative.

Some months after this, I saw printed publications of the names of those gentlemen, who had, as it was said, voted for the Declaration of Independence, and observed that my own name was omitted. I was not a lit-

tle surprised at, nor could I account for the omission; because I knew that on the 24th of June preceding, the deputies from the committees of Pennsylvania assembled in provincial conference, held at the Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, which had met on the 18th, and chosen me their president, had unanimously declared their willingness to concur in a vote of the Congress, declaring the United Colonies free and independent states, and had ordered their declaration to be signed, and their president to deliver it into Congress, which accordingly I did the day following; I knew also, that a regiment of associates, of which I was colonel, had at the end of May before, unanimously made the same declaration. These circumstances were mentioned at the time, to gentlemen of my acquaintance. The error remained uncorrected till the year 1781, when I was appointed to publish the laws of Pennsylvania, to which I prefixed the Declaration of Independence, and inserted my own name, with the names of my colleagues. Afterwards, in 1797, when the late A. J. Dallas, Esq. then secretary of the Commonwealth, was appointed to publish an edition of the Laws, on comparing the names published as subscribed to the Declaration of Independence, he observed a variance, and the omission, in some publications, of the name of Thomas M'Kean: having procured a certificate from the Secretary of State that the name of Thomas M'Kean was affixed in his own hand writing to the original Declaration of Independence, though omitted in the journals of Congress, Mr. Dallas then requested an explanation of this circumstance from me, and from my answer to this application, the following extracts were taken and published by Mr. Dallas in the appendix to the first volume of his edition of the laws.

"For several years past I have been taught to think less unfavourably of scepticism than formerly. So many things have been misrepresented, mistated, and erroneously printed (with seeming authenticity) under my own eye, as in my opinion to render those who doubt of every thing, not altogether inexcusable. The publication of the Declaration of Independence on the 4th of July, 1776, as printed in the journals of congress, vol. 2, page 344, &c. and also in the acts of most public bodies since, so far as respects the names of the delegates or deputies who made that declaration, has led to the above reflection. By the printed publications referred to, it would appear as if the fifty-five gentlemen, whose names are there printed, and none other, were, on that day, personally present in congress, and assenting to the declaration; whereas the truth is otherwise. The following gentlemen were not members on the 4th of July, 1776, namely, Mathew

Thornton, Benjamin Rush, George Clymer, James Smith, George Taylor, and George Ross, Esquires. The five last named were not chosen delegates until the 20th of that month; the first, not until the 12th of September following, nor did he take his seat in congress, until the 4th of November, which was four months after. The journals of congress, vol. 2d. pages 277 and 442, as well as those of the assembly of the state of Pennsylvania, page 53, and of the General Assembly of New-Hampshire, establish these facts. Although the six gentlemen named, had been very active in the American cause, and some of them, to my own knowledge, warmly in favour of its Independence, previous to the day on which it was declared, yet I personally know that none of them were in Congress on that day. Modesty should not rob a man of his just honour, when, by that honour, his modesty cannot be offended. My name is not in the printed journals of Congress, as a party to the Declaration of Independence, and this, like an error in the first concoction, has vitiated most of the subsequent publications, and yet the fact is, that I was then a member of Congress for the state of Delaware, was personally present in Congress, and voted in favour of Independence,

on the 4th of July, 1776, and signed the Declaration after it had been engrossed on parchment, where my name, in my own hand writing, still appears. Henry Wisner, of the state of New-York, was also in Congress, and voted for Independence. I do not know how the mistatement in the printed journals has happened. The manuscript *public journal*, has no names annexed to the Declaration of Independence, nor has the *secret journal*; but it appears by the latter, that on the 19th day of July, 1776, the Congress directed that it should be engrossed on parchment, and signed by *every member*, and that it was so produced on the 2d of August, and signed. This is interlined on the *secret journal*, in the hand writing of Charles T. Thompson, Esq. the secretary. The present Secretary of State for the United States, and myself, have lately inspected the journals, and seen this. The journal was first printed by John Dunlap, in 1778, and, probably, copies with the names they signed to it were printed in August 1776, and that Mr. Dunlap printed the names from one of them.

"Your most obedient servant,

THOS. M'KEAN."

L.

ART. 12. DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

WILLIAM PLUMER has been elected governor of New-Hampshire, by a majority of 1400 votes.

Births.] The wife of Mr. Nicholas Davis, in Dartmouth, has been delivered of three children, who are all likely to do well. Mrs. D. has had five children within eleven months; the two first died soon after they were born.

Married.] At Portsmouth, Mr. John W. Fernald, mer. to miss Ann Leavitt. Mr. Samuel Neal, to miss Sarah Parsons.

Died.] At Portsmouth, mrs. Sarah Sargent, aged 63. Dr. Wm. Cutter, 48.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The long contested Boylston case, has been finally comprised between the town of Boston and the heir at law of Mr. Thomas Boylston's estate. John Lowell, Esq. is deputed to go to England, for the purpose of adjusting all the concerns respecting the will of Mr. Boylston.

"The Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company" of Boston, has presented a costly and elegant sword to Gov. Brooks, of Massachusetts. This company is the oldest military association in the new world; and has been kept up with life and spirit from its first establishment. They have just celebrated their 179th anniversary!

James Harrison, of Boston, has invented a newly constructed Binocle, with converging mirrors, which, from the light of a lamp, diffuses upon the compass a clear and conspicuous light, the rays of which are at pleasure tinged with a green shade, which has upon the eyes of the helmsmen a good effect in looking out. Likewise prevents the binocle from showing light abroad; so that vessels cannot be traced by it in the night.

Dr. Waterhouse, in Cambridge, has a Clock on a construction, that runs 365 days with once winding up, and has been going for more than twenty years.

An ox, six years old, bred and owned by Col. Abel Chapin, of Springfield, has excited the admiration of all who have seen him; his length from the nose to the root of the tail, is stated to be 10 feet 7 inches; circumference of the body 8 feet 9 inches, and weighs on the hoof, three thousand one hundred pounds.

Mr. Varnum, of Dracut, in a letter recently published by himself, states: "About seven years since, my wife was seized with a cancer on her ankle, which increased with considerable rapidity, and was attended with pain; it continued sorely to affect her for nine months, during which time no pains were spared to obtain the best advice from those well versed in medicine and surgery. It was twice attempted to eradicate it by the

application of vegetable caustics; and many other applications were unsuccessfully made. The limb became weak, and at times much swollen. She had in a measure lost her appetite, and her whole system seemed on a decline. The sore was deep and broad. In this situation we commenced the application which produced the cure. The principal ingredient is an evergreen plant, which is to be found in all the northern states, in woodlands which produce a mixture of oak and pine timber. It is by different people called ever bitter-sweet, winter-green, rheumatish plant, &c.; the botanical name of the plant is *pyrola*. We made a strong decoction, by boiling the *pyrola* in pure water, placed in a vessel containing considerable quantity of pulverized roll sulphur, and poured the decoction upon it, boiling hot. Mrs. Varnum took a small quantity of the decoction, internally, two or three times a day; bathed the defective part and parts adjacent to it several times in a day, and kept a cloth wet with it constantly on the ankle. She took about an ounce of medicinal salts, every second day; the decoction was renewed as occasion required. We commenced this system of operation about the middle of April, 1815, and pursued it with unremitting care and attention, without variation. In a very few days from the commencement of the operation, the patient began to realize the beneficial effects of it; her appetite was restored; her pain was gradually eradicated; she rapidly gained strength, both in body and limb; so that in less than six weeks the defective ankle was entirely healed and sound, and her health and strength completely restored. It is now almost two years since this apparent cure was effected; and we have the greatest consolation of learning from her, that she has not felt a single twinge of the disorder since that period; we do therefore confidently hope it will never return.

"Mrs. Varnum now enjoys remarkable good health, for a person of her age. Some people may object to making a thorough experiment, in cases similar to Mrs. Varnum's, on account of the simplicity and novelty of its prescription. But however simple and novel it may appear, and however inefficient it may prove with others, Mrs. Varnum and myself, with our family, have abundant reason to rejoice and bless the *Supreme Arbiter of Events*, for the wonderful effect which, through the *beneficence of Divine Providence*, it has had in her case. And I am sanguine in the belief, that if early and undeviating experiments of the kind be made, they will prove efficacious in most, if not all cancer cases.

J. B. VARNUM."

Married.] At Boston, Major Alexander Brooks, of the U. S. regt. of light artillery, to miss Sarah Turner. Mr. Ebenezer Jeffers, to

miss Mary Bell Tucker. Mr. Joshua Aubin, to miss Mary B. Newell. Mr. William L. Cushing, to miss Sally H. Thaxter. Mr. Jacob Page, to miss Nancy Ingalls. Mr. Ralph Smith, mer. to miss Rebecca Sullivan. Mr. Edward D. Peters, to miss Lucretia M'Clure. At Northampton, Alexander Phoenix, Esq. of New-York, to miss Eliza Tappan. At Amesbury, mr. Caleb Wild, to miss Charlotte Long. At Bath, mr. Jeremiah Ellsworth, to miss Martha H. Trott. Capt. James Kean, to miss Isabel M. Turner. At Ipswich, mr. Jesse Smith, jur. of Salem, to miss Priscilla Treadwell. At Watertown, mr. Caleb Lincoln, to miss Elizabeth Robbins. At Wells, Me. mr. Moses Clark, to miss Abigail Hobbs. At Hingham, mr. Nathan Rice, mer. of Boston, to miss Eliza N. Lincoln. At Shrewsbury, mr. Nathan Baldwin, to miss Eliza D. Ward. Wm. Williams, Esq. to miss Harriet Ward. At North Yarmouth, Me. mr. Wm. Hawes, of Brunswick, to miss I. Russworm. At Stratham, capt. Walter Weeks, to miss Hannah Avery. At Barnstable, Russell Freeman, Esq. of Sandwich, to miss Eliza Jackson Sturgis. At Scituate, mr. Galen C. James, of Medford, to miss Mary R. Tanner. At Charlestown, mr. Nathaniel Grover, to miss Catherine Bisham. At Bridgewater, Elisha Whitman, Esq. to miss Susan Wales. At Salem, mr. Joseph Orne, to miss Sarah P. Ropes. At Washington, Samuel Anderson, Esq. to miss Susan D. Wheaton. Mr. Joseph A. Birch, to miss Eliza Bell.

Died.—At Boston, Hon. Tristram Dalton, formerly of Newburyport, aged 79. Mr. D. graduated at Harvard University, A. D. 1755, and was in the class of President Adams. He had sustained, with high reputation, various public offices, among which was that of Speaker of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth. He was, also, with his colleague, Gov. Strong, of the Senators of the United States, who were first elected after the adoption of the Federal Constitution. He was likewise a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the American Antiquarian Society; and was ever greatly beloved and respected by all, to whom he was known. Mr. William Bordick, late editor of the Boston Evening Gazette. Mr. Samuel Doggett, aged 63. Mrs. Martha Mann. Catharine Putnam Brinley, 12. Mr. Jonas Hastings, jur. Mr. James Tileston, 56. Mrs. Harriet Carter, 37. Miss Mary Roby, 23. Miss Eliza Green, 19. Miss Caroline Howard Lincoln, 6. Mr. John Stowell, 33. Mr. Lewis Rhodes. Mrs. Amy Ray. Mrs. Elizabeth Bradford, 47. At Marblehead, Capt. Samuel Horton, 70. Mr. John Conklin, 60. At Hingham, Mr. Henry Ney. At Winslow, Me. Mrs. Nancy Hayden. At Philipsburgh, Mary, consort of the Hon. Mark L. Hill. At South Reading, Mrs. Elizabeth Butterford, of Boston. At Kingston,

Miss Keziah Morton. At Lidney, Me. Wilow Bethiah Hayward, 101. At Ipswich, Capt. Jonathan Ingersol, 55. At Medway, Dr. Nathaniel Lovell, late of Boston, 30. At Medford, Mrs. Martha Fitch, of Boston. At Newtown, Mr. Thomas W. Dana, 18. At Roxbury, Mr. Isaac Shaw, 45. At Charlestown, Mr. William Platt Green, 32. Miss Catharine W. Jones, 20. At Dedham, Mr. John Soren, 46. At Bedford, Mrs. Rachel Fitch, 58. At Cohasset, Mr. Samuel D. Doane, 27. At Hallowell, Mrs. Sarah Carr.

RHODE-ISLAND.

The President of the United States has appointed Com. William Bainbridge, Capt. Samuel Evans, and Capt. Oliver H. Perry, commissioners (under a resolution of the senate in February last) to examine and survey this harbour and bay and the eastern entrance into Long-Island sound, with a view to the selection of a proper site for a Naval Depot, Rendezvous, and Dock-Yard. Three small government vessels have been ordered here for the use of the commissioners. Commodore Bainbridge and Capt. Evans are shortly expected here to join Capt. Perry, when the survey will be immediately commenced.

Thomas Rhodes, Esq. is appointed, by the President of the United States, Collector of the internal Revenue for this district, vice N. R. Knight, Esq. resigned.—

Married.] At Providence, Mr. Joshua Bicknell, Jr. to Miss Eliza M. Sessions. Charles Ware, of the U. S. Navy Yard, Charlestown, to Miss Catherine Rhodes. At Little Compton, Thomas Palmer Esq. to Mrs. Richmond.

Died.] At Providence, Mr. John Willey. Mr. Stephen Harris, 64.

CONNECTICUT.

By a report of a legislative committee of the State of Connecticut, made during its session in May last, it appears—That the taxes of that State laid this year, are one cent on the dollar; that the State Treasury is entirely out of debt, and has a permanent fund of nearly four hundred thousand dollars, besides the great "School Fund," the capital of which is ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS—and the committee add, that on a full examination, they find that the accounts of the State are kept in a correct and conspicuous manner.

The ordinary business of the treasury department of the government of Connecticut is conducted by a *treasurer, a comptroller, and two clerks, one in each office*—whose joint compensation probably does not much, if any, exceed three thousand dollars a year. It is a fact, that the people of that State, when their school Fund shall produce its interest of six per cent. will receive from that, and other disbursements from the trea-

surey, for the sole purpose of supporting common schools for the instruction of all the children in the State, more than a hundred thousand dollars a year. A part of that Fund is now unproductive; of course the full amount of interest is not paid. The people now receive from the treasury, for the support of Schools, more money than they pay into the treasury in State taxes. It appears, by the above-mentioned report, that the net amount of a tax one cent on the dollar for the preceding year, was a little short of forty eight thousand dollars.

The legislature of Connecticut have granted to Yale College and the Congregational churches, \$68,000; to the Episcopalians, \$20,000; Methodists, \$12,000; and Baptists, \$18,000.

There has been distributed the year past by the Connecticut Bible Society 3105 Bibles—and since its organization in 1809 to 1st May inst. it has distributed 18,053 Bibles and 196 Testaments.

At the annual meeting of the Connecticut Asylum for the education and instruction of Deaf and Dumb persons, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year, viz.—

President.—Hon. John C. Smith. *Vice-Presidents.*—John Caldwell, Esq.; Dr. Mason F. Cogswell; Hon. Nathaniel Terry; Daniel Wadsworth, Esq.; Rev. Abel Flint; Charles Sigourney, Esq.; David Porter, Esq.; Joseph Battell, Esq. *Annual Directors.*—Ward Woodbridge; Joseph Trumbell, Esq.; Henry Hudson; Daniel Buck; Jno. Law; Saml. Tudor, Jr.; John Russ; Wm. Ely; Christopher Colt; David Watkinson. *Treasurer.*—James H. Wells. *Secretary.*—Wm. W. Elsworth.

Married.] At Hartford, Mr. Lewis Robinson to Miss Dolly Hinsdale, both of Hartford. At New-Haven, Mr. Nathan Mansfield to Miss Maria Shepherd. At New-London Rev. Nathan Douglas, of Alfred, to Miss Eliza Benham. Mr. Thomas Murphy, of Exeter, to Miss Mary Fosdick. At Norwich, Mr. Stephen Cleveland to Miss Lucy C. Huntington. At Warren, W. S. Miller, Esq. to Miss Lydia Cockran.

Died.] At Middletown, Widow Abiah Savage, aged 30. Mr. Jabez Brooks, 88; and his son, Mr. Wickham Brooks, aged 65.

NEW-YORK.

De Witt Clinton has been elected Governor, and John Taylor Lieut. Governor, of the State of New-York.

The committee appointed to ascertain the practicability and probable expense of improving the navigation of the river Hudson between Albany and Hudson, have reported that, in their opinion, it may be done, by building piers, the cost of which is estima-

ted at 25 dollars per rod, and that thus a depth of 12 feet may be obtained all the way from Albany to Hudson.

Several miles of the Canal from Rome westward, have been laid out into sections by Benjamin Wright, Engineer, who has advertised for proposals to construct the same. The commissioners of the canal fund have advertised for a loan of 200,000 dollars, which was immediately taken up by Messrs. Prime, Ward, and Sands.

The counties of Seneca and Cayuga were divided by the legislature during the last session.

The Indians in the state of New-York, collectively called the six nations, have suffered severely during the last winter, in consequence of the failure of the last year's crop of Indian Corn—their principal dependance for subsistence. One tribe of 700 persons, who usually raise 7,000 or 8,000 bushels of corn in a season, raised last year not more than 50 bushels, dried in the ordinary way. By boiling the unripe corn, and drying it by the fire, they secured something more. The several tribes receive annuities from the State or United States, but they amount to no more than two or three dollars per man, and are entirely insufficient for procuring them a subsistence. They have therefore been dependant on the scanty charity of a few Missionaries and others, for the means of preserving their lives. Their numbers are, respectively, as follow: Senecas 200; Cayuga 100; Onondagas 700; Tuscaroras 316; Stockbridge tribe 4000. The Oneidas are not numbered.

At an annual meeting of the Society of the New-York Hospital on the 20th instant, the following gentlemen were elected governors for the ensuing year: Matthew Clarkson, Robert Bowne, Thomas Eddy, Thomas Buckley, Peter A. Jay, Jacob Sherred, George Newbold, C. D. Colden, Thomas Franklin, Ebenezer Stevens, Robert H. Bowne, William Johnson, Gilbert Aspinwall, John B. Lawrence, Jonathan Little, John Murray, jun. John R. Murray, Hugh Williamson, Cornelius Dubois, Frederick Depeyster, Andrew Morris, Najah Taylor, Robert I. Murray, Peter Mesier, Moses Field, Thomas C. Taylor.

An act was passed at the last session of the Legislature to incorporate the members of the "New-York Institution for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb." The following gentlemen constitute the board of direction: De Witt Clinton, *President*; Richard Varick, *First Vice President*; John Slidell, *Treasurer*; John B. Scott, *Secretary*; and Henry Rutgers, Alexander McLeod, John Stanford, John Murray, jr., Henry T. Feltus, James L. Bell, Bishop Connolly, Henry Wheaton, Samuel Akerly, Jonas Mapes, Peter Sharpe, Silvanus Miller, Wm. L. Rose,

Gurdon S. Mumford, Benjamin A. Akerly, Silvester Dearing, James Thompson, Robert Troup, Solomon Southwick, and James Emmott, *Directors*.

A number of gentlemen of Dutchess County have presented captain Beekman V. Hoffman, of the U. S. Navy, with a very handsome service of plate, as a testimonial of his gallantry in the late war.

A person in New-York has invented an apparatus to be attached to a gas lamp, which being once lighted, supplies itself with gas, at once generating and consuming it; no matter what the substance, coal, resin, &c.

A cow belonging to Mr. Hulet Hoag, of Pittstown, which was expected to calve in about three weeks, died on the 12th inst. On opening her to take out the calf, a green snake, about sixteen inches in length, was found by the side of the calf. It was seen by several witnesses.

The skeleton of the elephant which was shot in Maine, in July last, has been recently exhibited in New-York. The elephant weighed when shot, 7000 pounds.

A worm, which the farmers call wire-worm, has been committing serious depredations upon the grass and grain about Albany. The worm is about the size of common wire, yellow, half, or three quarters of an inch long, and is found below the surface, preying upon roots and seeds. They are very destructive to corn. The black worm, supposed the same with that in Worcester County, Mass. has been destroying the herbage in Rensselaer and Saratoga counties. This is thought to be a different worm from that called the cut worm in Pennsylvania, whose ravages are confined to corn.

In the neighbourhood of Newburgh the Hessian fly and cut-worm have sometimes been seen, but have not done much injury. The frosts in the western parts of the state have done much hurt in the gardens and spring crops.

On the 27th of May, snow fell in Geneva, in the western part of this state, so as to cover the ground.

Plattsburgh, May 17.

The court of Common Pleas of the county of Clinton, commenced its session in this town on Tuesday last. The following is a list of the criminals who have been convicted at this term. In addition to the list of seven to the State Prison and two to the solitary cells, our gaol contains 4 or 5 tenants who have been indicted and will be tried at the June term of the Supreme Court. Henry Bell, State Prison, 3 years, Ira Glynn, 7 do. Lewis Smith, 7 do. David Stoddard, 7 do. John McDonald, 7 do. David Morehouse, 7 do. Daniel Gover, 3 do.

From the 10th March to the 29th of May, there arrived at the port of New-York, up-

wards of 250 vessels, bringing 1600 passengers.

John Pinkney, Esq. has been appointed City Intendant of New-York. This is a new office.

Jesse Hawley, Esq. has been appointed collector of the port of Buffalo, vice Caleb Hopkins, resigned.

The President of the United States arrived in the city of New-York on Wednesday, the 11th of June. He was received by a deputation from the corporation, and escorted to the city Hall by the military. At the Governor's room he was met by Gov. Clinton and the Mayor of the city, besides many other men of distinction. He visited all the public works in New-York and its vicinity, and went up the river Hudson to West Point. During his stay he was waited upon by the Society of Cincinnati, and was made a member of the American Society for the encouragement of American manufactures, as were also, James Madison, Thomas Jefferson, and John Adams. He was also made honorary member of the New-York Historical Society. The City Hall was splendidly illuminated, and the whole city wore a joyous face. On Friday the 20th June he proceeded in the steam-boat Connecticut, to New-Haven.

Married.] At New-York, Rev. Robert M'Cartee, of Philadelphia, to Miss Jessie G. Bethune. Mr. Robert Lovett, to miss Anna Doubleday. Mr. George Harrison, to Miss Ketchum. Mr. Alexander Fleming, to miss Emma Seton Atkinson. Mr. John Davidson, to miss Kitty Ann Duyckinck. Mr. Michael Phyfe, to miss Jane Halliday. Robert Boggs, Esq. of New-Brunswick, to Mrs. Stewart. Mr. Charles Porter, to miss Mary L. Brown. Mr. Wm. Van Dalsem, to miss Theodosia C. Delavan. Mons. Ferdinand Montfredi to miss Adele Jacqueline Provost. Mr. Henry Hastings, to miss Susan Huggett. Doctor Charles Loring, to miss Mary Elmer. Mr. Samuel Buchanan, to miss Sally Davidson. Mr. C. Cook St. John, to miss Sullivan Tilton. Mr. Henry Stevens, of Kingston, to miss Rosanna Hewlett. Mr. James Pickens, to Mrs. Isabella Jackson. At Albany, Mrs. J. R. Van Steenberg, to miss Matilda Humphrey. At Skaneateles, Mr. Joseph Jones, to miss Deborah Parsoll. At Kingston, Captain Wm. Dannel, of Troy, to miss Nancy Hyatt. At Sing-Sing, Mr. Roswell Goff, to miss Nancy Brace. At Cayuga, Mr. Charles J. Webster, to miss Oravilla Fish. At Waterford, Mr. William Givan, to miss Charlotte Gillespie. At Fayette, Mr. Franklin Chamberlain, to miss Hannah Burt. At Canandaigua, Mr. Daniel Bly, to miss Phoebe Gardner. Mr. Zachariah Tiffany, jr. to miss Nancy Jameson. At Greenbush, Major

John Sproule, 2d U. S. Infantry, to miss Elizabeth Cuyler. At West Bloomfield, Mr. Ezekiel Folsom, aged 18, to miss Lucy Fitch, aged 16. At Pompey, Mr. Isaac N. Loomis, of Manlius, to miss Abigail Close. At Gorham, Mr. Lucius Stanley, of Seneca, to miss Sally Bunyan. At Sackett's Harbour, Capt. John Perkins, of the army, to miss Ann Eliza Croghan. At Johnstown, Mr. Zenas Attwater, to miss Mary Burt. At Canaseraga, Major Stephen Lee, to miss Betsey P. Cherry. At Buffalo, Mr. Sylvester Matthew, to miss Louisa Haddock. At Batavia, Mr. Trumbull Cary, to miss Margaret Brisbane. In West Chester, Duncan Pearsall Campbell, Esq. to miss Maria Bayard. At the Narrows, Doctor John Carpenter, of the U. S. Army, to miss Margaret Smith.

Died] At New-York, 6th June last, of *Phthisis Pulmonalis*. JAMES S. WATKINS, M.D. son of the late Alderman Watkins, in the twenty-first year of his age. Few who have died at so early an age have given higher pledges of future excellence, or in their death greater occasion of grief and sorrow. Having laid the foundation of an excellent classical education under Mr. Joseph Nelson, a distinguished teacher of the languages in this city, he entered Columbia College in October, 1811, where his virtues, diligence, and decorum, gained at once the affection of the tutors, and the friendship of his fellow students. He was graduated in 1815, and immediately thereafter entered upon the study of Medicine, which he prosecuted with an ardour and industry that secured to him attainments in its various branches far beyond his years. He had just obtained his degree of Doctor in Medicine, in the University of New-York, (in April, 1817,) when he was arrested by a most insidious disease, which shortly terminated his existence.

Thus prematurely fell James S. Watkins, a young man of the most amiable disposition and exemplary character, endowed with vigorous and original talents, and animated by an ardent ambition to the most laudable pursuits;—bereaving his friends of one worthy their dearest affections, and the profession and society of one of its most promising ornaments.—Lamented youth, long shall thy memory be consecrated by the tear of Friendship.

What a change

From yesterday! thy darling hope so near,
Long laboured prize! Death's subtle seed within,
(Sly, treacherous miner) working in the dark,
Smiled at thy well-concerted scheme and beckoned

The worm to riot on that rose so red,
Unfaded ere it fell.

F.

Also, in this city, miss Esther K. Wells, aged 19. Mrs. Mary Koster, 47. Mrs. Amelia Dillon, 25. Mrs. Margaret Beck, 73. Mrs. Sarah A. Gray, 35. Mr. James R. Smith, merchant, 52. Rev. Henry Moscrop, 56. Mrs. Eliza Hubbell. Mr. Adam Rennie, of Scotland, 36. Mr. John W. Richards, 31. Miss Harriet A. Hunt. Mr. Benjamin Halstead, 84. Mr. Henry Ritter, of Nassau, N. P. 22. Francis Bayard Winthrop, Esq. 64. Mrs. Margaret Bolmer, 52. Mr. Benjamin Lovell, 29. Mrs. Hannah Cruger, 48. Mr. Joseph M. Clarke, 38. Mr. Jeremiah Warner, 54. Mr. James M'Evers, late of the House of Le Roy, Bayard, & M'Evers, a man of worth. Mr. Laurent Allien, 52. Mr. Benj. Smith, sen. Mr. Joseph M. Cack, 38. Mrs. Elizabeth M'Comb, 48. Mrs. Mary T. Smith, 28. At Albany, Richard Lush, Esq. At Fishkill, Mrs. Catharine Currie, 72. At Oyster-Bay, Mrs. Catharine Latham, 88. At Jamaica, L. I. Wm. Kuypers, 6. At Brooklyn, Mr. Henry Stryker. At Hudson, Mr. Lemuel Jenkins. At Kingsborough, Mr. Daniel Judson, 88. At Genoa, miss Maria Leavenworth, 16 years, 6 months. At Ridgeway, Mrs. Adah Brown, 28. At Manlius, Leonard Kellogg jun. Esq. Senior editor of the *Manlius Times*. At Orville, miss Belinda Young, 20. At Seneca, Mrs. Rebecca Reed, 50. At Canandaigua, Mrs. Phoebe Cooley, 73. At Sparta, David Mc Nain, Esq. 45. At Binghampton, Mr. Francis Malbone, 22. At Greenbush, Mr. Adam Cook, 96, whose wife, aged 94, performed the last pious office of closing his eyes; they had lived together 69 years. At Auburn, Mrs. Hannah Phillips.

NEW-JERSEY.

The commissioners appointed to ascertain the practicability and expediency of a canal to connect the navigation of the Delaware and the Rariton, by the points of New-Brunswick and Trenton, have reported favourably.

Married.—At Elizabethtown, Mr. Joseph Lyon, merchant, of New-York, to miss Harriette D'An'teroche. At Newark, Mr. James Montgomery, merchant, of New-York to miss Margaret Shoemaker.

Died.—In Hunterdon County, Mrs. Susan W. Hunt. At Salem, Thomas Sinnickson, Esq. aged 72. He was early distinguished as an influential assertor of the rights and liberties of America, both in the cabinet and in the field. He was a member of the first Provincial Congress in the year 1775. In the following year he was a captain in the five months service, and was one of the little patriot band, partaking with Washington the

disasters and dangers of that gloomy campaign. He was a member of the first Congress under the present Federal Constitution, and also of the seventh Congress during the administration of Washington and Adams, and with whom he uniformly accorded in his political career. He was an elector of President and Vice President in the year 1800.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The president of the United States arrived in Philadelphia on the 5th of June. He was received with military honours, and after examining all the public institutions and public works in the city and vicinity, especially the fortifications at the Pea Patch, he proceeded on his tour northwardly.

"The Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture" have published the following queries: What are the remedies which have been found to prevent the operation upon wheat of the Hessian Fly, and of the disease called "stunt," and of the grub; what species of wheat most successfully resists the fly and stunt; what are the circumstances of cultivation in fields affected by the stunt, and what soils are most liable to it; what means have been found to prevent the attack, of the disease, or the fly; what modes of tillage have been found to protect corn from the grub; what are the changes which that insect undergoes, and generally all the facts relating to this subject. Communications, free of postage, to be directed to Robert Vaux, secretary of the society.

By the farmers of Upper Providence, Montgomery county, a resolution has passed, in public meeting, to discontinue the custom of giving spirituous liquors to labourers.

In an address to the "Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Economy," by Benjamin Shaw, the expenditure for education in the public schools in the city of Philadelphia and Liberties, is stated at \$22,729, for the year 1816, and Mr. Shaw proposes a system of education for those schools that shall save annually \$16,000 of the above sum.

Surgical Operation.—On Monday the 5th of April, the daughter of Mr. John Wurtz, nearly five years old, while playing with beans, unfortunately inhaled one into the windpipe. Though the most alarming symptoms of strangulation came on, life was protracted till medical aid could be procured. The operation of *bronchotomy* was performed by Dr. Charles M'Lane of Connelville; which consisted of a free division of the windpipe, of nearly an inch in length. But finding that the bean had passed below the bifurcation of the trachea, and respiration being much relieved by the operation, the extraction of the bean was deferred till the patient had rested. After many fruitless attempts, the bean was at last caught and extracted, by means of a long slender pair of ring-han-

dled forceps, which were introduced beyond the joint. It measured more than four-fifths of an inch in circumference (being swollen considerably) and weighed 16 grains. The patient is nearly recovered. Dr. M. Parker, of Mount Pleasant, assisted at the division of the trachea, and Dr. L. Marchand assisted at the extraction of the bean.

Married.] At Philadelphia, Mr. Henry H. Lawrence, mer. of New-York, to miss Mary Folwell. Mr. Hiram Avers to miss Mary Ann Ralston. Mr. Wm. Vernon, mer. of N. York, to miss Elizabeth Bryan, of Charleston, S. C. Mr. V. Primrose to Mrs. Mary Peters. At Muncy, Mr. Samuel Shoemaker to miss Mary Pott.

Died.] At Philadelphia, Mr. Caleb Wilkins, aged 49. Mr. David Irving, 73. Mr. Wm. Stevenson, sen. 70. Mrs. Mary Herman. Capt. Leeson Simonds, 78. Mr. Ebenezer Hazard, formerly postmaster-general of the United States, 73. Mr. Wm. Potts, 46. Mrs. Abigail Hawkes. Mr. Jesse Bennett. On the 24th of June, Thomas M'Kean, esq. formerly governor of Pennsylvania, and one of the patriots of the revolution. At Bellefonte, Mrs. Nancy Lyon.

DELAWARE.

The ravages of the Fly have not been so extensive in this region as was apprehended. The prospect generally throughout the country is as favourable for good crops as at any period.

MARYLAND.

The President of the United States arrived in Baltimore on the 1st of June. He received the attention of the municipal authorities and of the military; and after having inspected the public works and public institutions, and visited the battle ground on which was decided the fate of the city, during the last war, he proceeded to Philadelphia.

There have recently arrived in Baltimore from London, six beautiful young Cows and one Bull, of the Devonshire breed, together with some Improved Implements of Husbandry, for Mr. Caton and Mr. Patterson of this place, the whole being a present from the celebrated Mr. Coke, member of Parliament for Norfolk, the richest and most practical farmer in England, who gives the following description of these cattle.

"I venture to give it as my opinion that we have no cattle to be compared to them in the United Kingdom, for purity of blood, for aptitude to feed, for hardiness, as well as for the richness of their milk, and for work when required, as I have repeatedly found by a variety of experiments upon my own farms and elsewhere."

The city of Baltimore have presented commodore Rodgers, of the navy, with a superb service of silver plate. Each piece has the following inscription "Presented by the Citizens of Baltimore to Com. John Rodgers, in testimony of their high sense of the important aid afforded by him in the defence of Baltimore, on the 12th and 13th of September, 1814." The whole cost \$4000.

Married.] At Baltimore, Mr. Almorán Holmes, of Wiscasset, Me. to miss Adela Reynolds. Mr. James B. Latimer to miss Catherine Lyon. Cecilius C. Jameson, Esq. to miss F. M. Johnson. Mr. James D. Miller to miss Emily Evans. At Rich-Hill, Charles County, Mr. Thomas Swan, jr. mer. of Alexandria, to miss Sarah Cox.

Died.] At Baltimore, Mr. Silas Bemont. Henry M. Johnson. Mr. Arthur M'Arthur, of Philadelphia, after a short illness, which he attributed to sleeping in a damp bed at New-Castle, on his way to Baltimore. Mr. Eli Sinkins. "Good will to man," was his motto.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The President of the United States left Washington on the 31st of May, on a tour through the middle and northern states, to examine the condition of the country, and ascertain the situation of public works and national defence generally.

In Georgetown it was ascertained by experiment, that on the 30th of May, 11 inches of water fell in rain, within the space of 80 minutes.

In the beginning of May, there arrived at Washington, a number of Swiss weavers with stocking looms, where, it is said, they propose to form an establishment which has for its object the manufacturing of cotton and woollen hosiery, knit pantaloons, petticoats, under waistcoats, and Berlin lace, and tulle for ladies' dresses.

Married.] At Washington, Mr. Felix Brady, to miss Susan Dougherty. Mr. George W. Dashiell, to miss Deborah B. Beall. At Georgetown, Mr. Bernard Spalding, to miss Ann Ford.

Died.] At Washington, the Most Rev. Leonard Neale, Archbishop of Baltimore, aged 77. Madame Donna Frederica De Merkleinly Onis, consort to the Chevalier De Onis, H. C. M. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.

VIRGINIA.

The Legislature of Virginia have appointed commissioners for the purpose of

obtaining subscriptions to erect a monument to the memory of the illustrious Washington.

At a meeting of the cultivators of the Lawler wheat, at New Baltimore, on the 27th of May, it was resolved, that in consequence of the exemption of the Lawler wheat from the ravages of the Hessian Fly, well attested for many years, a committee be appointed to prepare such a statement of facts on the subject, together with such certificates of particular experiments, as may be worthy of notice, and calculated to furnish important information to the public.

The wheat crops are like to be abundant in Virginia. In the western parts of the state, the Fly has not appeared, and even where it has, the plentiful rains recently have revived the drooping grain.

The population of Richmond, by a late computation, is 14,338. Increase since 1810 from 4 to 5000.

Richmond Inspection, for six months, ending April 30th, 102,924 barrels, superfine flour; 340 half do. do; 12,035 bbls. fine do; 1796 do. X middlings; 213 do. do; 245 do. s. stuff; 255 do. condemned—total 17,809.

Married.] At Norfok, Butler Maury, Esq. to miss Frances Sawyer. Mr. Arthur Taylor to miss Ann Saunders. Doctr. John C. Webb to miss Eliza Bressie. At Alexandria, mr. George Carson, mer. to miss Eliza Knox. At Manchester, mr. David Sargent, of Marlboro, N. H. to mrs. Drusilla Lerowe, of Boston.

Died.] In Virginia, mr. Reuben Vaughan, aged 85. Mrs. Siddons, aged 70. She was so affected with her son's carrying to market a favourite calf she had raised, that as soon as the calf was out of sight she hung herself.

NORTH CAROLINA.

In North Carolina, not the cut-worm, nor the fly, but the heavy rains, have done much damage to the crops. The May wheat has been very much injured. Such of it as was ripe, has been rotted on the stalk. Great quantities of corn that had just begun to grow, have been completely washed out of the ground, and the low lands where it was planted, inundated. If this flood has extended all over the state, a hard winter is anticipated.

Married.] At Wilmington, Hon. Willis Alston, of Halifax, to miss Sarah M. Potts, of Smithville.

Died] At Wilmington, Doctor James Laroque, aged 73.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

By a census recently taken, there are, in the city of Charleston, of resident inhabitants, 11,229 whites, 1,200 free people of colour, 11,515 slaves; total, 22,944. The exports from Charleston, from the 1st October, 1816, to 1st April, 1817, were—44,030 bales Upland Cotton; 8,028 Sea Island, do.; 30,701 tierces Rice; 542 hhds. Tobacco. Much of the produce of South Carolina is thrown into the Savannah market, by means of the navigation of Savannah river. This circumstance will account for the difference of the quantity of cotton exported from Savannah and this place.

On the 17th May a large ball of fire, or meteor, was seen in the upper part of St. John's, Berkley, about fifty or sixty miles from town. Soon after its first appearance, it was heard to explode, with a noise, at first, like the discharge of a heavy piece of ordnance; and afterwards emitting a sound similar to a volley of musketry. The explosion was heard at a distance of 25 miles, and 80, and 100, and even at Abbeville, which is 200 miles distant.

On the 17th inst. within 17 miles of Camden, there was a violent storm of thunder, lightning, rain, and hail; some of the hail as large as pigeon's eggs. The shower covered an extent of ten miles in circumference.

GEORGIA.

The Mayor of Savannah has issued a Proclamation, directing that all vessels coming from Havannah or the islands of Barbadoes and St. Thomas, be brought to, at Fort Jackson, there to be examined by the Health Officer. This measure is adopted in consequence of the unusual sickness prevailing in those places.

The lands on the Alabama are in a flourishing state; and since the settlement of the disputed claims, promise a rapid increase of population and wealth. The importation to Mobile, coastwise, during the last year, principally from Boston, New-York, and New-Orleans, is estimated at a million of dollars.

According to the Census just taken, the population of Milledgeville exceeds 1700, being an increase of about a third since 1810. The mortality during the last year was but *twenty-four*; making the proportion of annual deaths to the whole number of inhabitants *one in seventy*! In Russia, which is the healthiest part of Europe, it is estimated, by the best informed statistical writers, that *one sixtieth* of the inhabitants die yearly—in Norway 1 to 48—in

Great Britain 1 in 35—in France 1 in 30. The deaths in large towns bear a still greater proportion to the population, being in New-York and Philadelphia 1 in 40 or 45, in St. Petersburg 1 in 28, in Paris 1 in 23, and in London, 1 in 21! It thus appears, that most erroneous opinions have hitherto prevailed, particularly at a distance, respecting the salubrity of Milledgeville. It is worthy of remark, that, of the deaths last year, not a single adult fell a victim to the Billious Fever, that dreadful scourge of warm climates.

Military preparations are making in Georgia, for the purpose of quelling the Florida Indians.

The exports from Savannah, from the 1st of October 1816, to the 1st of April 1817, were 54,452 bales Upland Cotton; 15,436 do. Sea Island; 11,715 tierces Rice; 1,586 hhds. Tobacco.

George M. Bibbe, Esq. of Georgia, has been appointed governor of the new Territory of Alabama.

The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States has communicated to the Governor of this state an account of a species of grass, called *Lupenella*, some seeds of which he has received from our Consul at Leghorn. It is represented as the finest grass cultivated in Italy, and is particularly calculated for land that has been impoverished by crops. Three years cultivation of this grass is said to enrich the poorest land to such a degree, as to produce two abundant successive crops. It affords excellent food for cattle, and is much preferred by them to hay. It is cut with a sickle to avoid shaking off the blossoms.

Married.] At Waynesborough, John Whitehead, Esq. to miss Abby L. Sturges of Fairfield, Conn.

Died.] At Savannah, Capt. John Smith, of Hampton, Vir. John Morse, merchant, aged 28.

LOUISIANA.

The suits recently instituted in the United States' District Court, by the heirs of Livingston and Fulton, against certain individuals, for violating the patentee's exclusive privilege of navigating the river Mississippi by steam, was dismissed by the Hon. D. A. Hall, judge of said Court, on the ground that said Court had not competent jurisdiction.

MISSISSIPPI.

The trade of Mobile is rapidly increasing. The importations of last year, chiefly coast-wise from Boston, New-York, and New-Orleans, are estimated at \$1,000,000.

During the six months next preceding April last, 1700 bales of cotton were shipped at Mobile, and about the same quantity remained to be shipped. The trade of the present year is expected to be more than double that of the past. The trade of Madison county will be to Mobile. The navigation to this place has been explored, and the merchants of Madison county calculated their loss at 50,000 dolls. the last year, by not shipping to Mobile the goods purchased at New-York.

TENNESSEE.

Gov. McMinn, of this state, Gen. Jackson, and Gen. Meriwether, of Georgia, have been appointed commissioners to negotiate with the Cherokees, an exchange of lands on White River for all the territory claimed by that tribe in Georgia and Tennessee.

KENTUCKY.

The steam-boat, which arrived at Natches on the 10th of March, from Shippingport in this state, passed, in its course down the Ohio and Mississippi, upwards of 500 boats, barges, &c. It must be a profitable trade to New-Orleans, that can employ so much tonnage.

Loammi Baldwin, esq. of Massachusetts, has been surveying the ground round the Falls of the Ohio, on the Kentucky side of the river, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability and expense of a canal in that place. He has reported at much length, and gives his opinion that a canal for keel-boat navigation, which is, he thinks, most expedient, can be constructed for \$240,000.

OHIO.

State of Ohio vs. Isaac Evans. Indictment for passing an unauthorized bank note, on the Owl Creek bank of Mount Vernon. Decision—that the note was not money, and the defendant discharged.

On the 25th of April last, the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio, was fined one dollar and fifty cents, for not attending a militia muster, as a private sentinel, in strict conformity to the laws of the State of Ohio.

INDIANA.

There is now residing in the county of Wayne, in this state, a girl 17 years of age, that weighs 335 pounds.

The Governor of this state has recognised the bank of Vincennes as the state bank.

MISSOURI TERRITORY.

Not far from the bank of Quicaurrie river, 150 or 160 miles from its confluence with the Missouri, a large number of bones have been found, which are supposed to have belonged to the Mammoth. The shoulder-blade is said to be four feet long and three broad.

Died.] At Belle Fontaine, capt. Edmund Shipp, of the rifle regiment.

ART. 13. MONTHLY CATALOGUE OF NEW PUBLICATIONS,
WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

CATECHISM of Political Economy, or Familiar Conversations on the manner in which Wealth is produced, distributed, and consumed in Society, by JEAN BAPTISTE SAY, Professor of Political Economy, in the 'ATHENEE ROYAL,' of Paris, &c. &c. Translated from the French, by John Richter. Philadelphia. M. CAREY and SON. New-York, KIRK and MERCEIN. 8vo. pp. 183.

This is a very sensible and useful work,—as far as it goes. It is, however, merely elementary, and does not even touch upon many important subjects, much less does it descend to minute particulars on any point. The author, frequently, refers in support of his positions to a more extensive and elaborate work, which he has heretofore published, under the title '*Traité d'Economie Publique*,' and which from this specimen of his opinions and reasonings, we should be happy to see. We are glad, in the mean time, to meet with a brief and perspicuous treatise, in which topics, in regard to which the people, at large, have so great an interest in being well informed, are brought under their notice, and adapted to their comprehension. Many useful reflections will pass through every man's mind who peruses this book, and it is, perhaps, one of the best recommendations that it has, or that any work can possess, that it will set the reader to thinking. There are a multitude of useful truths within every one's reach, that are never converted to his use, merely because he does not turn his attention towards them. An author who will put us upon a right track, and give us an incentive to pursue the research to which he has invited us, often does us a greater benefit, by these means, than he possibly could by gratuitously imparting to us the results of his own labours. Habits of ratiocination are more valuable than any axiom, or collection of aphorisms, in the same proportion that the soil is more valuable than the crop it has yielded, or the loom, than the web it has wrought. The one is a capacity or power that may be made serviceable in various ways, and on any emergency,—the other is a product that has already received its limitation, both as to its mode and measure of applicability. It is very possible that Mr. Say's assertions are not all of them entitled to be received as *dogmas*;—certain we are, that all of them will not be so admitted. They are recommended, however, by a boldness that does credit to the author's sincerity, at the same time that it encourages us to a like independent exercise of our understandings.

The writings of Adam Smith are too abstruse to be easily comprehended by the unphilosophic mind,—besides, subsequent experience has elucidated much that was problematical or intricate in his day. Mr. Malthus has, more recently, written some ingenious, though rather theoretical essays, on national industry and population, but his views seem to have been, in a degree, restrained by considerations bearing upon the peculiar

condition of his own country. Indeed, the very extraordinary circumstances in which Great Britain has been placed, have called forth a multitude of pens intent upon their melioration, and given rise to an infinitude of political speculations embodying important facts, but all too closely connected with the occasion of their origin, not to lose much of their merit when detached from it. Ganihl's able work on political economy, has done much towards fixing the standard principles of this science, and will interest all who do not shrink from the labour of investigation; it has, moreover, lessened that labour. We have very lately seen a popular treatise on this subject, entitled '*Conversations on Political Economy*,' in form of familiar dialogues, the circulation of which, as it must disseminate correct notions, and will tend to excite a wholesome spirit of inquiry, we would gladly aid. This Catechism is, perhaps, the most convenient compend for those who love to arrive directly at conclusions. M. Say appears to have written for no one meridian, nor any single exigency. There is no narrowness in his calculations. His premises are broad and his inferences general. He shows no squeamishness in approaching any discussion; and is evidently exempt from the dominion of prejudice.

We cannot refrain from remarking, however, on the incongruity of the style of publication, with the principle of the work.

E.

A Portraiture of Domestic Slavery in the United States, with Reflections on the Practicability of restoring the Moral Rights of the Slave, without impairing the Legal Privileges of the Possessor; and a Project of a Colonial Asylum, for Free Persons of Colour, including Memoirs of Facts on the interior traffic in Slaves, and on Kidnapping. By Jesse Torrey, jun. Physician, Author of a Series of Essays on Morals and the Diffusion of Knowledge. Philadelphia. For the Author. New-York. KIRK & MERCEIN. 8vo. pp. 94.

The subjects to which the Author of this publication is endeavouring, we hope with success, to call public attention, is of immense importance to our country. Slavery, with retributive justice, has become a curse to those who have inflicted it. In the southern section of the Union, slaves compose nearly the whole agricultural population,—the class that constitutes the bone and muscle of every community,—the class too, whose increase is most rapid. It requires but little reflection to comprehend the nature of the impending danger, though it surpasses the powers of ordinary prescience to define its extent, and baffles the skill of political wisdom to devise a remedy. Dr. Torrey is sensible of the impracticability of inducing the free blacks to emigrate, and the impolicy of emancipating those in bondage on any other condition. He proposes measures for the melioration of their present situation, and for their gradual enlargement. He very justly, however,

protests against the admission of freed-men to the privileges of citizens, and against every measure that tends to incorporate them into the mass of the people. We pretend not to have formed any definitive opinion on a subject beset with so many difficulties as the one under consideration. We are glad that it has excited discussion. The present work is calculated to do good. It is written with the warmth of a patriot and a philanthropist,—though with more ardour of feeling than choice of language. It is not confined merely to speculating upon evils that exist in apprehension,—it unmasking atrocities daily practised upon the unoffending race whom rapine has dragged to our shores enough, not only “to harrow up the soul” of humanity, but to make “the very stones cry out.” Whatever differences may exist on any other point, we trust there can be but one sentiment in regard to protecting those whom we have brought into subjection to our laws. We earnestly recommend this work to general perusal. Though we do not believe that oppression is the prominent feature in the character of the slave-holders of the United States, it ought not to rest in their discretion to avenge offences against themselves, with a severity which justice does not exercise in punishing any crime committed against society. Nor ought it to be left in the power of an individual, in defiance of every principle of right, and every dictate of nature, to sever a tie sacred in the eye of religion, by whatever formality contracted.

E.

Melincourt, a Novel, by the Author of “Headlong Hall.” Philadelphia, MOSES THOMAS. New-York, KIRK & MERCEIN. 2 vols. 12mo. pp. 484.

This book has the worst of all faults, in a work designed for amusement—that of being extremely tedious. The Author has attempted to introduce various political, philosophical, and (if we may so speak) sentimental opinions, in the form of a story; and in so doing he has produced a jumble, from which the reader can extract no interest, and very little information. On this last point we would speak with some diffidence, for the work has an air of mystery, and may contain stores of recondite knowledge, which our vision, bedimmed by its powerful soporific influence, had not the keenness to detect. The writer certainly appears to be a man of some knowledge and talent, but he has learned nothing of the art of writing in a popular manner. His perpetual stateliness perpetually tires, and his manner of trifling, (which he frequently attempts,) reminds us of the mode in which Goldsmith said Doctor Johnson would write fables,—“His little fishes talk like whales.”

S.

Religion and Philosophy United, or an attempt to show that Philosophical Principles form the foundation of the New Jerusalem Church, as developed to the world in the mission of the Honourable Emanuel Swedenborg. Boston, published for the subscribers. New-York. RILEY & ADAMS. 8vo. pp. 55.

There is something so extravagant in the tenets

of the Swedenborgians, that we consider them rather a subject of philosophical speculation than of religious controversy. In this light we must confess, that the pamphlet before us, as far as one of the *uninitiated* can understand it, has its merit. It suggests some very fanciful and pleasing analogies between the spiritual and material worlds, which amuse, at least, if they do not instruct. Baron Swedenborg was a man of learning, equally conversant with nature and with books,—to such qualifications it needs but to add a moderate degree of imagination to enable any man to form an ingenious theory that shall be susceptible of many specious supports, without calling in the aid of inspiration. If then it be, as we believe it is, a rule no less to be observed in philosophy than in poetry,

‘Nec Deus intersit, nisi dignus vindice nodus Inciderit.’

the credentials of the Baron’s mission must be severely scrutinized, and his authority admitted only on extrinsic evidence. For proofs of this kind we shall look in vain in this publication,—nor do we, indeed, know where they are to be sought. This little Essay is well written, but contains more enthusiasm than argument, more of good feeling than of sound logic. It is, in fact, a distinctive feature of the professors of this religion, not less honourable than peculiar, that the most ardent attachment to their own sect enkindles no rancour against others, and that the most fervid zeal of proselytism is combined with perfect philanthropy.

E.

Memoirs of Sir Joshua Reynolds, late President of the Royal Academy; comprising Original Anecdotes of many distinguished persons, his contemporaries, and a brief Analysis of his Discourses. To which are added, Varieties on Art. By JAMES NORTHCOTE, Esq. R. A. Philadelphia. Reprinted, by M. Carey & Son. New-York. KIRK & MERCEIN. 8vo. pp. 496.

This is a valuable as well as a very entertaining production, and is calculated to afford much gratification, not only to the artist and connoisseur, but to the lover of literary anecdote, and to all who have been accustomed to take an interest in the memoirs of such men as Burke and Johnson, Goldsmith and Garrick, the early friends and intimate associates of the subject of the present volume. Mr. Northcote, who is himself an eminent painter, became a pupil of Sir Joshua in the year 1771, and resided in his house for five years; by which means he had very favourable opportunities of becoming well acquainted with the character and opinions of his distinguished friend, who, as Mr. Burke observes, “was on very many accounts, one of the most memorable men of his time.” Sir Joshua Reynolds, it is well known, maintained a familiar intercourse with the most eminent men of his day for genius and learning, and the situation of Mr. Northcote, as above mentioned, enabled him to collect a number of anecdotes of these distinguished characters, which are not to be found in any other writer.

The celebrated Discourses on Painting, deliver-

ed by Sir Joshua Reynolds, as President of the Royal Academy of Arts, have particularly engaged the attention of Mr. Northcote in the present work, and he has taken occasion to exhibit a brief analysis and summary of the ingenious principles, enlightened views, and critical instructions with which these Discourses so preeminently abound.

Accompanying these *Memoirs* are several Essays or pieces of the Biographer himself, in which he has undertaken "to give opinions in respect to the Arts, under a variety of views." In one of them, under the veil of a *Dream*, he presents to the imagination a splendid portraiture of the most celebrated painters of Italy; and through the allegory of the "*Slighted Beauty*," another piece of considerable length, he gives a representation of the Fine Arts, as they were gradually introduced into England in the various attitudes, costumes, and fashions of the different schools of painting on the continent.

The style of these *Memoirs* is, we think, highly creditable to Mr. Northcote—chaste, neat, and unostentatious; and the reader will be pleased to find the Biographer taking no pains to thrust himself forward in order to display his own powers as a critic or philosopher; whilst, at the same time, the remarks he occasionally introduces are always sensible and pertinent. We have no hesitation in saying that this volume will be a highly acceptable present to the public, and will be regarded as a very interesting supplement to Hawkins and Boswell, independently of its merit as a body of valuable information and critical instruction relative to the noble art of painting.

A.

The Life of Andrew Jackson, Major General in the service of the United States: comprising a history of the war in the south, from the commencement of the Creek campaign, to the termination of hostilities before New-Orleans. Commenced by John Reid, Brevet Major, United States' Army. Completed by John Henry Eaton. Published for the benefit of the children of John Reid. Philadelphia, M. CAREY & SON. New-York, KIRK & MERCEIN. 8vo. pp. 423.

Generally we dislike contemporaneous biography, because it is generally little else than a kind of covert panegyric. This book, however, forms an exception, and indeed corresponds to the latter part of its title more than to the former, being less a biography than a history. It is a full and explicit narrative of facts arranged with chronological accuracy, and set forth in a respectable style. It makes no high pretensions, while, nevertheless, it bears every mark of fidelity. It also throws much light upon the nature of militia operations, and though there be no set eulogium upon the illustrious subject of the memoir, yet the facts recorded will stand a noble and imperishable monument of his military talents and devoted patriotism.

L.

A Practical Essay on Chemical Re-Agents or Tests. Illustrated by a series of experiments. By Frederick Accum, Operative

Chemist, Lecturer on Practical Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c. &c. &c. Philadelphia, published by M. CAREY & SON. New-York. KIRK & MERCEIN. 12mo. pp. 204.

This book is a useful vade mecum for the chemical student. The experiments appear to be carefully made, and the results accurately stated.

L.

Poems, by Hannah Moore. From the London edition. Boston. WELLS & LILLY. New-York. KIRK & MERCEIN.

This is a collection of minor Poems, by Miss Hannah Moore, which make a pretty sort of reading enough, though they betray not a single scintillation of genius. Miss M. is a useful and not unpleasing writer on most subjects, but she enjoys only a modicum of the inspiration of the muses. As a poet, she has about as much fancy as Dr. Johnson, without his energy of diction.

Most, if not all these pieces, have been some time in print. We are obliged, however, to the publishers, for noting that they are reprinted from the *London edition*. It should always be distinctly stated, whether a literary production be indigenous or exotic. Miss Moore is, indeed, too well known to the reading world, to make it particularly necessary to guard against any mistake as to her identity,—but we daily see publications issuing from our presses, from the pens of foreign authors of no very great distinction, every particular of intelligence in regard to whom, we are obliged to glean from extraneous sources, which are difficult of access exactly in proportion to the necessity of inquiry. We cannot too strongly inculcate it upon Booksellers, to use the means in their power to discriminate between our own and foreign literature, and to afford data to assist the bibliographer of after times.

E.

Arator; being a Series of Agricultural Essays. By Col. John Taylor, of Caroline County, Virginia. Baltimore. JOHN M. CARTER. New-York. A. T. GOODRICH & Co. 12mo. pp. 220.

The author of these essays is more accustomed to thinking than writing, though not very familiar with the logical process of either. His notions, as far as we can extricate them from the intricacies of his style, are indicative of a natural fund of good sense and habits of attentive observation. He is correct, at bottom, in the position which he frequently and strenuously urges, that premiums for the encouragement of manufactures are, in other words, premiums for the discouragement of agriculture. It is inconsistent with sound policy, ever to divert industry, by artificial means, from its natural channels. If it were allowable to hold out adscititious inducements to any particular species of labour, they should unquestionably be used to promote the cultivation of soil. The great cause of the general pressure at this moment is a *deficit* of agricultural products, occasioned partly by the untowardness of the seasons in the two years last past, but principally by the 'rushing from their spheres'

of all classes of the community, on the return of peace, into the vortex of trade. The reflux of the wave gives us now an opportunity to repair its ravages.

A good historical and didactic treatise on the agriculture of the United States is a *desideratum*.

E.

Dissertation First: Exhibiting a General View of the Progress of Metaphysical and Political Philosophy, since the Revival of Letters in Europe, by Dugald Stewart, esq. F. R. S. London and Edinburgh, &c. &c. Part I. 8vo. pp. 260. Boston, WELLS & LILLY. New-York, KIRK & MERRIN.

This is the first part of the first in a Series of Five Dissertations, prefixed to the Supplemental volumes of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, in which it is intended to exhibit a summary view of the progress and present state of metaphysical, mathematical, and physical science. The publication before us brings down the history of the moral and intellectual theories, the discussion of which, for some ages, constituted the employment, and consumed the talents of the learned, to the dawning of the day-star of reason on the Gimmerian night of the schools. The sequel of this preliminary discourse will take up the consideration of the writings of Locke and Leibnitz, and trace the progress of the science of mind to its present advancement. The high reputation of Professor Stewart is sustained by his present performance. He has taken a wide and liberal survey of his subject, and unbiassed by prejudice, and unawed by authority, has evinced a loyal adherence to the supremacy of common sense. He has been very successful in exposing the fallacies of doctrines that for centuries enslaved the understanding;—it remains to be seen what other than negative advantages have resulted from their demolition. For ourselves, we consider all speculations upon *nousogony*, to coin a word adapted to designate that branch of metaphysics on which so much study has been wasted, as worse than nugatory, inasmuch as ignorance is preferable to error. Let us be content, without attempting to search into what is inscrutable, to adopt as the *terminus* to which all just investigations must ultimately tend, the truth contained in the text of Scripture, which Dr. Reid wisely adopted as his motto,—“*The inspiration of the Almighty has given (man) understanding.*”—and diligently apply ourselves in imitation of his example, to the discovery of the means for its proper conduct. We cannot too cautiously guard against yielding ourselves to the impulses of imagination, in subjects wholly foreign to its province. Those magnificent *vistas* into the regions of mind, which have so often dazzled the vision of philosophic fancy, have proved to the weary pursuit of painful meditation,

“Long passages that lead to nothing.”

To the faculty of imagination we must refer, not merely poetical creations, but every arbitrary fiction, as distinguished from fact—every species of *reverie*. It was the enticement of the illusions of this power that erst betrayed reason into the labyrinths of ontology, and again seduced it to en-

gage in the Sisyphean toil of climbing the steep of German mysticism.

We have much to congratulate ourselves upon in the disenthralment of opinion which has been achieved during the latter part of the last century, and the beginning of the present; and we have still more to hope from the spirit of free inquiry, upon every subject, which has gone abroad. The reaction of the mind, naturally incident to its emancipation from the bondage of superstition, has contributed more to the efficacy of its endeavours to burst the shackles of civil tyranny and intellectual vassalage, than all the aids furnished by the champions of pneumatology. We are not among those who calculate upon the discovery of latent faculties in the human mind, or upon the invention of a patent process of ratiocination.

We rejoice in the prostration of past systems, not in the hope of any more satisfactory substitute, but in the belief that mankind will, at last, be willing to apply themselves to the cultivation of their intellectual powers, instead of spending their lives in a preliminary abstract inquiry into their nature and economy. The time that has been thrown away in frivolous controversy on points beyond our comprehension, and of no practical value if ascertainable, is the strongest possible evidence of our ignorance of that with which we have thought ourselves most conversant. It is something, however, to have learnt, at length that there are limits which we cannot pass, and if we will but profit by experience, and give our exertions to the attainment of objects within our reach, we may grasp much that is useful, which we have heretofore overlooked in our longings after ideal good. The world will be probably more benefited by the institution of experimental courses of education, than by any *a priori* speculation on the origin of ideas, or the modes of reasoning. It is enough for this object, to know that axioms are not innate, and that wisdom is in some way to be acquired.

The history of the advances that have been made in the new science of political economy shows the steady progress of reason, where it has *data* to go upon, and equally evinces the fallacy of unfledged theories. We shall await with impatience the continuation of this able dissertation.

E.

The Seasons; with the Castle of Indolence. By James Thompson. New-York. W. B. GILLEY. 12mo. pp. 287.

We do not take up this volume for the purpose of expressing our admiration of the poet, which would carry us nearly the length of exclaiming with Collins,

“Yet lives there one whose heedless eye,
Shall scorn thy pale shrine glimmering near!
With him, sweet bard, may Fancy die,
And Joy desert the blooming year.”

It is from the rareness of the opportunity of commending an American edition of a British work, that we feel bound to notice the remarkable neatness of this, which is executed in a superior style of typography, and ornamented with some of the most elegant wood cuts we have seen. Whether the text be more accurate than the run of publications from our presses, we have not examined

it sufficiently to say—unless, indeed, the exemption of some half dozen pages, that we have looked at, from error, may establish the affirmative.
E.

Essays on Hypochondriacal and other Nervous Affections. By John Reid, M. D. Member of the Royal College of Physicians, London; and late Physician to the Finsbury Dispensary. Philadelphia. CAREY & SONS. New-York. KIRK & MERCEIN. 8vo. pp. 209.

Though the title of this Essay would lead us to suppose it a professional work, and though it is in fact the production of professional skill and observation, its use and its interest are not confined to the members of the faculty. It is in truth an essay upon the connexion subsisting between the physical and intellectual and moral systems, with rules to preserve the healthy action of all. The style, as well as the subject, will commend it to general perusal, whilst an attentive study of its principles will enable one to detect the pretensions of empiricism, and a firm adherence to its precepts will go far to dispense with the necessity of resorting to the *pharmacopeia*. We cannot but wish a wide circulation to the enlightened and beneficent opinions of Dr. Reid.
C.

Some very Gentle Touches to some very Gentle-Men, by an humble country Cousin of Peter Pindar, Esq. Dedicated to all the Little Girls and Boys of the city of New-York. 18mo. with cuts. pp. 16. RILEY & ADAMS.

We are glad that the continuance of a filthy nuisance which disgraces the police of our city, can be productive even of the single good effect of furnishing amusement to children. But, like many other coarse jokes, whilst it may 'make the unskilful laugh,' it 'cannot but make the judicious grieve.'
E.

The Reformer, or Essays on some important subjects. By a Friend to his Country. New-York. Sold by different BOOKSELLERS. 12mo. pp. 201.

The subjects of these essays are, as stated in the title, important, but the writer has not discussed them with much ability. Most of the sentiments, we do, indeed, think correct, but as a well-connected train of thought matured into system and set forth perspicuously and forcibly, the book can have no claim. In treating the several topics as they arose, the author seems to have lost sight too much of what he says elsewhere, and there are consequently many incoherencies in the statement of his thoughts and opinions. His style, too, is very faulty, and there are in the book some grammatical errors, which can hardly be charged upon the printer. He has read the "Pursuits of Literature," and has attempted to imitate the manner of that anomalous performance in his criticism and satire, without having the talents and erudition requisite for success. Still, however, the general strain of feeling is laudable, and most of

the opinions on the subject of school discipline we wish might spread.
L.

The Sacrifice of Isabel. A Poem. By Edward Quillman, Esq. New-York. VAN WINKLE & WILEY. 12mo. pp. 52.

This poem appears to have been founded upon fact, and from the subject, the air of mystery which is thrown around it, and its beauties of language and sentiment, of which there are some, it is rendered not a little interesting.
L.

Peace—Republican's Manual; or, The French Constitution of 1793, and the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of Citizens; to which are added Debates on this Constitution in the National Convention; translated extracts from pieces seized in Babœuf's Rooms; extracts from Rousseau's Work on the Social Contract, &c. &c. New-York, Sold by JOHN TIEBOUT & SONS. 8vo. pp. 161.

The Bower of Spring, with other Poems, by the Author of the *Paradise of Coquettes*. Philadelphia. M. THOMAS. New-York. KIRK & MERCEIN. 18mo. pp. 107.

The praise more liberally than judiciously bestowed upon this author's first production, has stimulated him to empty his *porte-feuille* upon the public. Happily, its contents are small, and not offensive. The first poem in the collection, and which gives its title to the volume, contains a good deal of poetical epithet and scenery, but its descriptions, with all their particularity, want distinctness, and fail of effect. The writer has not the faculty of seizing upon the prominent features of the landscape, and presenting a picture at once to the eye. His lyrics are still more indifferent than his heroics. The conceits on which most of his minor pieces turn, are
— "Far-fetched, and little worth."
E.

The Glory of Columbia, Her Yeomanry, a Play, in five Acts, by William Dunlap, esq. New-York. DAVID LONGWORTH. 12mo. pp. 56.

Frightened to Death, a Musical Farce, in two Acts, as performed at the Theatre Royal Drury-Lane. By W. C. Oulton. New-York. DAVID LONGWORTH. 12mo. pp. 34.

Bombastes Furioso, a Tragic Burlesque Opera, in one Act. New-York. DAVID LONGWORTH. 12mo. pp. 15.

* * Booksellers in any part of the United States, who wish to have their publications noticed in this Catalogue, will please to send copies of them to the Editors, as early as possible. We shall give the publications in the names of all those from whom we receive copies, putting the original publisher first.

ART. 14. MATHEMATICAL LUCUBRATIONS.

QUESTION 1, BY M. T. N. YORK.

GIVEN, $x^3 - y^3 = 7$, and $x^2 + xy + y^2 = 7$ to find x and y .

QUESTION 2, BY ANALYTICUS, N. YORK.

It is required to cut a given cone by a plane passing through the vertex, so that the area of the section may be the greatest possible.

QUESTION 3, BY ANALYTICUS, N. YORK.

It is required to determine the position of a body from three simultaneous observed angles of elevation, at three given places on the same horizontal plane.

QUESTION 4, BY MR. MICHAEL O'CONNOR, *Teacher of the Catholic Lancasterian School, Barclay-street, New-York.*

A mound in the form of the frustum of a cone 21 feet perpendicular height, is to be raised upon a horizontal plane, the ma-

terials of which are to be taken from a trench, to circumscribe it at the distance of two yards from the base: the perpendicular depth of the trench to equal its width at the earth's surface; the inclination of the inside to be the same with that of the mound, viz: 10° , from the perpendicular and the outside, which is perpendicular, must enclose an acre exactly.

It is required to know the expense of the workmanship at six cents the cubic yard.

* * Solutions to these questions must be sent, free of expense, to KIRK & MERRICK, New-York, the publishers. Solutions to the above will be published in the number for October, and must be furnished by the 1st of September next; and as a general rule, answers must be returned in two months from the proposition of the problem.

ART. 15. REPORT OF DISEASES TREATED AT THE PUBLIC DISPENSARY, NEW-YORK, DURING APRIL AND MAY, 1817.

ACUTE DISEASES.

FEBRIS Intermittens, 8; Febris Remittens, 3; Febris Continua, 8; Febris Infantum Remittens, 33; Phlegmone, 4; Paronychia, 2; Ophthalmia Acut. 20; Catarrhus, 2; Cynanche Pharyngea, 2; Cynanche Trachealis, 3; Pertussis, 5; Pneumonia, 41; Pneumonia Typhodes, 5; Bronchitis Acut. 2; Hepatitis, 1; Hysteritis, 1; Rheumatismus Acut. 12; Hæmoptysis, 1; Cholera, 1; Rubeola, 5; Roseola, 1; Erythema, 2; Erysipelas, 8; Herpes, 2; Vaccinia, 206; Convulsio, 3; Morbi Infantiles, 8.

CHRONIC AND LOCAL DISEASES.

Asthenia, 12; Vertigo, 10; Cephalalgia, 8; Paralysis, 1; Dyspepsia, 15; Vomitus, 3; Gastrodynia, 4; Enterodynia, 7; Cholera, 2; Epilepsia, 4; Asthma, 1; Hysteria, 3; Colica, 1; Hypochondriasis, 1; Mania, 1; Dyspnœa, 9; Catarrhus chron. 15; Bronchitis Chron. 5; Rheumatismus Chron. 35; Lumbago, 7; Pleurodynia, 5; Cephalæa, 3; Hæmorrhoids, 3; Diarrhœa, 3; Leucorrhœa, 1; Urethritis, 12; Icterus, 1; Obstipatio, 40; Chlorosis, 1; Amenorrhœa, 5; Dolor Uteri, 2; Plethora, 23; Anasarca, 2; Hydrothorax, 1; Ascites, 1; Lithiasis, 1; Scrophula, 3; Tabes Mesenterica, 3; Verminatio, 23; Syphilis, 14; Pseudo-Phyllis, 1; Tumor, 6; Scirrhus, 1; Carcinoma, 1; Hydarthrus, 3; Hernia, 1; Subluxatio, 8; Fractura, 3;

Contusio, 7; Vulnus, 15; Abcessus, 5; Ulcus, 23; Ulcera Faucium, 1; Aphthæ, 3; Ustio, 4; Caligo, 2; Odontalgia, 40; Morbi Cutanei Chronici, 83.

With the exception of a few mild days, the weather, during this interval, has been uncommonly cold for the season; and from the want of those frequent refreshing showers that usually usher in the Spring, there was little appearance of advancing vegetation, until the first of May. The winds have been variable; but the N. W., W., and S. W., have chiefly predominated. North-easterly and South-easterly winds have occasionally blown, and with, what is usual, considerable chillness and atmospheric humidity. The *maximum* of the thermometer, in the shade, for April, was 80° on the 16th, with the wind from the S. W.; the *minimum* on the 11th was 33° at 6 o'clock in the morning, making a difference of 47° in five days. The mean temperature at 7 in the morning was 44° —at 2 in the afternoon, 58° —and at sunset 51° . In May, the *maximum* temperature was 76° ; and the *minimum*, 45° . The mean of the thermometer for the morning was 51° ; for the afternoon, 62° ; for the evening, 56° .

The Records of the Dispensary, present, since the last Report, an increased proportion of inflammatory diseases. The prolonged coldness of the weather, and sometimes considerable vicissitudes of tempera-

ture, multiplied, as usual, the cases of rheumatic complaints, and affections of the thoracic viscera, in all their forms. Inflammations of the eyes were also frequent. In several instances, when, in consequence of previous Ophthalmic inflammation, specks, ulcerations, or pustules, had formed on the cornea or the conjunctiva, the most evident advantages were derived from a complete division of the vessels, which supplied them with nourishment, by means of scarifications by the lancet. Cases of typhus fever were sometimes observed; but some of the most prevalent complaints, next to those just mentioned, were, dyspepsia, torpor of the bowels, and other affections of the stomach and intestinal canal. These appeared to be frequently owing to the debility of want, or defective nutrition, as well as the habitual abuse of spirituous liquors; and in no instance, perhaps, were they the effects of a deranged state of the biliary or digestive organs, produced by the operation of external heat.

The return of Spring brought with it several cases of Erysipelas. A severe attack of this disease, attended with much inflammatory fever, occurred in an infant at the breast, aged six months; the mother of which was of a gross plethoric habit of body, and strongly predisposed to erysipelatous affections. The complaint made its appearance first on the back of the neck, and the occipital portion of the head. From thence it travelled progressively over the scalp, face, and front of the body, downwards to the extremities; each renewed succession of the disorder becoming gradually less severe, in proportion as it receded to a greater distance from the part originally affected. The tumefaction of the head and face was prodigious; the eyes were swollen shut, and the features could scarcely be recognized. Vesications appeared on the scalp on the fourth day. The Reporter was called to the child on the second day of its illness. The first intention was to relieve the disordered and constipated bowels, by an active cathartic, and they were afterwards kept soluble by the use of senna and manna, with a small portion of neutral salt, and the occasional interposition of a dose of calomel and rhubarb. Gentle diaphoretic medicines were at the same time employed, together with the frequent use of the pediluvium. As an external remedy, the diluted liquor ammoniæ acetatis, was ordered to be kept constantly applied to the inflamed parts. In consequence of the Reporter's changing his district, his friend and colleague Dr.

Townsend had the charge of the patient after the 7th day. The Antiphlogistic treatment was still continued, together with the general warm bath. The disease terminated favourably on the 12th day.

The Infantile Remittent Fever, (the *Febbris Infantum Remittens* of Authors,) was very prevalent among children from the age of 5 or 6 months, to that of 10 or 12 years. Although this complaint visited children in all ranks of society, yet, it particularly affected those in the lower orders, who, either from greater exposures, from small, crowded, ill ventilated or unhealthy apartments, and from the use of improper food, or other causes, experienced its effects in an uncommon degree. In some it bore a strong resemblance to inflammation of the lungs or pleura, and in others to Hydrocephalus.

The invasion of the disease, so far as the Reporter had opportunities of observing it, was, generally, very gradual. It usually manifested its advances, by more or less impaired appetite and digestion; by disordered bowels, which were sometimes relaxed, but commonly constricted; by dullness, languor, and aversion to bodily exertion; or by a peevish and fretful disposition; by feverishness, particularly in the afternoon or towards evening, during which the hands were hot, the head painful, the breathing more hurried than natural, and the pulse one hundred or more in a minute. These premonitory symptoms having continued, in a greater or less degree, for some days, the little sufferer was suddenly seized with a more severe paroxysm of fever, preceded, for the most part, by chills, and sometimes by vomiting. The pulse now rose to 130 or 140 in a minute. The disorder being thus fully formed, the prominent or leading symptoms were—urgent fever; rapid pulse; quickened respiration, that was often attended by cough; flushed cheeks; pungent heat of skin, particularly of the head, abdomen, and palms of the hands; listlessness and inaptitude to motion; drowsiness and sometimes a disturbed state of the sensorium, amounting even to delirium; picking of the nose, lips or other parts of the face; depraved appetite and aversion to food; irregularity of the bowels, and an offensive state of the alvine discharges, which were either of a blackish or greenish colour, and mixed with much mucus, slime, or shreds of coagulated lymph.—

The duration of the fever was various. For the most part, however, it continued from 5 or 6 days to a fortnight, and in one in-

stance to more than five weeks. In this last case mercury was freely had recourse to, but not with those beneficial effects, that some have ascribed to it. The Reporter must here observe, that he cannot, either from theory or experience, approve of the use of mercury in this disorder to the extent recommended by Mr. Coley, in his late work on the Remittent Fever of Infants. As a purgative, it may be advantageously given, and in those few instances, perhaps, in which there may appear to be an evident torpor of the liver, with deficiency of the biliary secretions. His objections to the employment of this active medicine, so as to affect the system, are founded not only on its well known debilitating effects on the constitution, or its more primary operation in augmenting the phlogistic diathesis of body, and the motion of the blood-vessels; but also on its peculiar influence upon the brain and nerves, as well as its power to increase the action of the *exhalant* vessels. For a lucid and satisfactory view of this *modus operandi* of mercury on the system, the reader is referred to a learned and practical Inaugural Dissertation by Dr. John W. Francis, and to some valuable remarks of this Writer on the same subject, published in the last volume of the American Medical and Philosophical Register.

In every case of Infantile Remittent, there is evidently more or less affection of the brain, as is clearly evinced by the frequent stupor, drowsiness, delirium, and pain in the head; and from the great determination of blood towards that organ, there is necessarily produced a strong predisposition to hydrocephalus. The exciting of a mercurial action in the system, under such circumstances, must be highly improper, on the principle of its augmenting the local excitement of the brain, and thereby increasing the tendency to dropsical effusion. In confirmation of the correctness of this opinion, it may be observed that instances of Hydrocephalus in children have been known to arise from the internal use of Mercury. Several cases of this kind have fallen under the observation of Dr. Hosack, who has long since, in his public Lectures, given practical cautions on this subject.

The infantile remittent being a disease of the whole system, connected with a disordered state of the stomach and other Chylopoietic Viscera; its treatment is to be conducted on the principle of cleansing the *primæ viæ*; diminishing excitement both general and local; and giving tone to

the stomach and intestines. On these principles, it was successfully treated by purgatives at intervals; by gentle diaphoretics; by ablution with tepid vinegar and water; and by the use of tonics, as soon as the state of the system would permit. An active cathartic of calomel and rhubarb was generally ordered to be taken immediately, and repeated every second or third day, according to circumstances; and on the intermediate days, the bowels were kept gently open by senna and manna in conjunction with a neutral salt, and sometimes by a combination of magnesia, rhubarb, and tartrate of antimony.

The subsequent observations on the increased pulsation of the Aorta in the Epigastric Region, were intended to have been inserted in the last Report; but were unavoidably deferred for want of room. They are still deemed of sufficient importance to be now communicated, inasmuch as they relate to an extraordinary symptom, which though not necessarily of serious apprehension in itself, may be the cause of great alarm by being confounded with another disease of the aorta, incurable in its nature, and commonly of fatal tendency. The attention of the reporter was directed to this pulsation during the preceding winter, by Dr. Hosack, who stated that he had observed three instances of it in this city; the last of which occurred at the period just mentioned, and was by an eminent practitioner mistaken for an *aneurism* of the aorta. The aorta, it is well known, has, like the artery at the wrist, a constant pulsation, which, however, is not perceptible to the touch, in consequence of the great depth to which the vessel lies buried beneath the surface of the abdomen. This motion of the aorta might at any time be felt, provided the parietes of the abdomen could be brought in immediate contact therewith. Accordingly, the learned Dr. Parr remarks that, "any person, if thin, will often, if lying on his back, perceive a pulsation somewhat below the pit of the stomach, and if low spirited or hysteric, will be alarmed by this unexpected sensation." This symptom, though it may be a source of alarm to the person experiencing it, can scarcely be considered a disease. It is mentioned here for the purpose of distinguishing it from an actually increased pulsation, which being a real morbid occurrence, or at least symptomatic of disease, is for the most part not only perceptible to the patient internally, or by the hand externally applied, but such is its force, that it is sometimes visible

even to the eye, on exposing the abdominal surface.

The Records of Medicine do not yet afford a sufficient number of well authenticated facts, to establish any certain conclusions, with regard to several of the phenomena of this increased pulsation of the aorta. Its causes in particular are enveloped in much obscurity. It appears, however, to be often a symptom of deep-seated disorder of some of the neighbouring viscera. It is easy to perceive, that a symptom of this kind may be produced by whatever prevents the blood from finding a free and ready passage forward through the aorta, or the large vessels connected with it. Under such circumstances, this fluid will be retained, or rather thrown back upon the aorta, and thus tend to produce an increased pulsation. It may, therefore, occur from a mechanical compression of the vessel below, a case of which is mentioned by Bonetus. Hence it may be caused by an enlarged or indurated liver, or some other viscus, either pressing on the aorta, or resisting the flow of blood from the celiac, or the other large branches. Sevarinus and Bonetus have recorded it as occurring from an aneurism of the cœliaca; and Weisborn, from the aorta being pressed from its place. It has been noticed in a case of Hæmoptysis, of a stricture and thickening of the ileum, of an ulceration of the stomach, and of a tedious typhus fever. In some instances it appears to have been symptomatic of weakness and great irritability: but in the majority of cases it has associated itself with an impaired digestion, or some derangement of the hepatic organ.

Of the cases of this disorder which have fallen under the observation of Dr. Hosack, he states, that in one instance it occurred in a female near the middle period of life, in whom the catamenia were regular; but she had for some time been affected with an hepatic disease. In the second case in which it existed, the patient died of a stricture and ulceration of the œsophagus. Upon a minute examination of the body, no marks of disease were found, either of the aorta itself, or of its branches; but besides the morbid appearances of the œsophagus, the lungs were discovered to be in a state of induration, the pancreas partly so, and the stomach, as well as the duodenum preternaturally contracted. A detailed account of the diseased condition of these several parts may be seen in a paper by Dr. Francis, in the first volume of the Literary and Philosophical Society of New-

York. In the third or last instance, he observes that it was connected with general feebleness, and probably depended upon an augmentation of nervous irritability, the effect of great exhaustion, from too long lactation in a woman of the nervous temperament.

The complaint appears to be wholly independent of any change or diseased structure in the vessel itself, which, by examinations after death, of several persons in whom the symptoms had existed, did not display the slightest morbid appearances. According to the experience of Dr. Baillie, of London, (who has published some account of this affection, in the 4th volume of the Medical Transactions of the College of Physicians,) it "is more apt to take place in the middle period of life, than at any other; but, I have known, (continues he) one or two instances of it in persons about the age of 30. It occurs both in men and women, but more commonly in the former than in the latter. In one individual the pulsation is much more strongly marked than in another; and in the same individual it varies a good deal in its strength at different times. In some instances the pulsation is more strongly to be felt when the patient is in the horizontal posture; and sometimes the pulsation is so strong as to be visible to the eye, even at some distance, when the surface of the epigastric region is exposed to view. In some instances the boundary of the artery while it pulsates, can be very distinctly felt, and it may even occasionally be traced nearly as low as the navel. I do not recollect that there is any peculiarity in the pulse of persons affected with this complaint. It is commonly neither intermittent, nor remarkable either for frequency, strength, or weakness." He further observes, that, in most instances, it will be found to be connected with an imperfect digestion, and irritable constitution; and that when it has once taken place, it seldom subsides entirely, although it will vary in its degree at different times. He gives the following as the diagnostic symptoms by which this pulsation may, in most instances, be distinguished from aneurism of the aorta. "When the boundaries of the artery can be felt distinctly, and the artery can be ascertained to be of the usual size, it is clear that, notwithstanding the force of the pulsation, the disease is not aneurism. When a round circumscribed tumor pulsates against the fingers applied to the epigastric region, there can then be little doubt that the disease is aneurism

either of the aorta or of the celiac artery. When the pulsation has continued for several years without the health being materially impaired, even if the boundaries of the artery should not be distinctly felt, yet there is the strongest reason to believe that the pulsation of the artery does not depend upon an aneurismal swelling in it." As the means most likely to succeed in mitigating or removing this complaint, mention is made of improving the digestion, diminishing the irritability of the constitution, and, above all, relieving the mental anxiety of the patient.

JACOB DYCKMAN, M. D.

New-York, May 31st, 1817.

ART. 16. MISCELLANY.

For the American Monthly Magazine.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

I HAVE lately been reading two works of a very different description, both as to matter and manner, viz. *The Pastor's Fire-Side*, by Miss Porter, and the *Narrative* of Captain Riley; and as they are both written in the English language, and have occasion, in one or two instances, to relate circumstances of a similar nature, I have been not a little amused by the difference of style and diction between a fine accomplished lady, and a rough, or rather plain unlettered mariner. I have therefore taken the liberty to send for insertion, in your entertaining Magazine, a couple of little specimens extracted from each of the above-mentioned publications, and which may be thus entitled—

The Style Superb, and the style simple; or the Magnificent Miss Porter, contrasted with the plain captain Riley.

The first subject of comparison is the process of making tea, and the business of serving it out to the company. "Early in the morning," says Captain Riley, "Rais desired me, in Arabic, to make some tea; so I took out the kettle, had it filled with water, and made a fire with a few sticks, and soon had the tea ready for drinking. The men and boys, in and near the village, came now to congratulate Sidi Mohammed, who directed me to pour out for each of the men, a cup of tea, which he made thick with sugar."

Now let us see how this same process is managed by the elegant Authoress of the *Pastor's Fire-Side*.

"Mrs. Connigsby presided over the dispersion of her fragrant tea, whilst her daughters, blooming with the freshness of the dewy flowers, did the honours of the coffee, and kneaded cakes." How dignified, fanciful, and brilliant! the very cakes seem to be rising under our eyes, and we imagine ourselves inhaling "the fragrant quintessence of tea," as Dr. Darwin beautifully expresses it. It should not be forgotten, however, that Miss P. has

the advantage over Captain R. from the circumstance of her having more *materiel*, as the French term it, for her description, viz. coffee and cakes. Unfortunately, however, she has, in one particular, made a little mistake, and to use a vulgar saying, has put the cart before the horse, by dealing out her coffee first, and kneading the cakes afterwards.

The second specimen is a description of a man's getting up at sun rise. "The night," says the author of the *Narrative*, "passed slowly and tediously away; when daylight began to dawn in the horizon and chased darkness before it; not to usher to our view the cheering prospect of approaching relief, but to unfold new scenes of suffering, wretchedness, and despair."

How beautifully, and with how much unaffected diction is the same circumstance described by Miss Porter; "After a night of profound sleep, the bright smile of the awakened sun played on his eyelids, and starting from his pallet with his usual morning spring of joy, he hailed the brilliancy of the opened day." As it might possibly be objected to this metaphor of the "awakened sun," that it presupposes him to have been asleep, it may be answered, that there is good reason for this supposition from the authority of the author of *Hudibras*.

"The sun had long since in the lap
Of Thetis taken out his nap."

To be serious, however, Mess. Editors, it is not my intention to attempt any disparagement of the talents, taste, or ingenuity of the accomplished authoress of the *"Pastor's Fire-Side."* I am animadverting merely on her style, which in too many instances is exceedingly affected, and devoid, throughout, of that chaste and elegant simplicity which distinguishes the compositions of Miss Edgeworth.

Yours, &c.

A.

UNDER THE ROSE.

A correspondent has transmitted the subjoined extract in answer to an inquiry in the *New Monthly Magazine*: "Whence

did this proverb arise: 'Under the rose be it spoken?'

"The rose being dedicated by Cupid to Harpocrates, the god of Silence, to engage him to conceal the amours of Venus, was an emblem of silence; whence, to present it or hold it up to any person in discourse, served instead of an admonition that it was time for him to hold his peace; and in entertaining rooms it was customary to place a rose above the table, to signify what was there spoken should be kept private. This practice is described in the following epigram:

"*Est rosa flos Veneris, cujus quo facta latent,
Harpocrati, Matris dona, dicavit Amor.
Inde rosam mensis hospes suspendit amicis;
Conviva ut sub ea dicta tacenda sciat.*"

POTTER's *Antiquities of Greece*,
vol. iii. p. 381.

ELECTRICITY.

The following article taken from the New [London] Monthly Magazine, relates to a meteorological phenomenon, which seems to have been synchronous with an occurrence of a similar kind in Vermont, which is noticed in the Miscellaneous department of our Magazine for May:

"Being out on horseback in the dark fierce squalls and showers of Saturday night, (Feb. 15th,) with the wind direct in my face, I observed on the edges and extremities of the ears of my horse, during the heaviest rain and most violent wind, a luminous appearance, as if the ears had been smeared with some phosphoric matter, or traced by the course of a glow-worm. I have heard and read of this phenomenon, but never before saw it, and I shall be much obliged to any of your travelling correspondents to inform me if they have observed the same appearance on that or any other night, and to any of your philosophical correspondents to explain how so curious an effect is produced. H. EDON.

Monday, 17th Feb. 1817.

LUXURY.

The progress of luxury in the last century is strongly marked by the facts furnished in the following paragraph from a British Magazine.

"It is recorded in a Review of London, published near a century since, that the first coffee-house ever established in England was kept by a barber, named James Farr, at the sign of the Rainbow, opposite Chancery-lane, which still goes by the

same name. In 1708, he was presented by the inquest of St. Dunstan's in the west, for making and selling a liquor called coffee, as a great nuisance, and prejudicial to the neighbourhood. Who would then have imagined, that in the progress of fifty succeeding years, such nuisances should have increased to no less a number than 3000? In 1768, when the signs were taken down, to give free circulation to the air in the streets of the metropolis, and the numerous taverns decreased, coffee-houses continued to multiply, in consequence of the opinion of the College of Physicians, who stated publicly, that coffee was a wholesome beverage. It was then received into general estimation, and continued to be drank with avidity until the present day, when it appears by the register at the licensing office, that there are upwards of 9000 coffee-houses existing in London and its environs.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

It will be perceived by the variety of signatures and *ciphers* with which the different articles in the different departments of this number are marked, that the Editors have received the assistance of several able hands. Such aid they earnestly solicit, and for such services they will not confine their gratitude to thanks. It may not be amiss to observe, that the Editorial designations are uniformly E. and L.

Several Communications have been received, which for various reasons are omitted.—Among other contributions are two attempts at blank verse, of which it is enough to say, that they are not above mediocrity. In this species of composition, indeed, there is hardly a *medium* between good and bad,—what does not decidedly belong to the first should be ranked with the last.

The Editors particularly invite Agricultural Communications and Essays, relating not only to modes of culture, but to the history of insects that have injured the crops, and the indication of means of destroying them. It is hoped some valuable information may be obtained on these points. Statistical accounts will, also, be very acceptable. Hereafter, a monthly list of Patents granted in the United States, with a notice of the nature of the improvements for which they are claimed, will be published in this work, the Superintendent of the Patent Office having obligingly consented to furnish it at the request of the Editors.